

DESERT TRAINING CENTER CALIFORNIA - ARIZONA MANUEVER AREA

DRAFT

INTERPRETIVE PLAN



1985

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT



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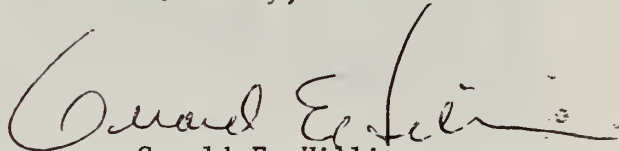
Dear Interested Citizen:

Enclosed for your review and comment is a copy of the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC-CAMA) Interpretive Plan. This document has been prepared in support of an effort to both honor the men and women who served at those camps and to preserve some of the historically significant physical features which remain.

Public involvement in the development of this plan is essential for two reasons: the first is because a great deal of information concerning the people, places and times only exists in the memories, photographs and memorabilia of the people that were involved and the second is that volunteer funds and support provide the basis for many of the major projects outlined in the plan.

In order to provide adequate time for a thorough examination, a 45-day review period has been established. If you have any questions concerning this document, please contact Bob O'Brien, Team Leader at the above address. The comment period will run from August 5, 1985 to September 18, 1985. To insure that your comments are considered prior to the preparation of the final document, they must be received in this office no later than September 18, 1985.

Sincerely,


Gerald E. Hillier
District Manager

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On May 8th 1985, the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe (VE) Day, a monument was dedicated at the site of Camp Young to the memory of the men and women who trained there between January, 1942 and April, 1944

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I. INTRODUCTION

During the early days of World War II, the War Department recognized a need to train its troops under conditions similar to the rough terrain and harsh climates they would encounter in the African, Pacific and European campaigns. In 1942 the Desert Training Center was created to fulfill this requirement. This simulated theater of operations became the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers. Consisting of eleven divisional camps, the Desert Training Center (DTC) later to become the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) eventually stretched from Indio, California eastward almost to Prescott, Arizona, and from Yuma, Arizona northward to Searchlight, Nevada, covering approximately 18,000 square miles.

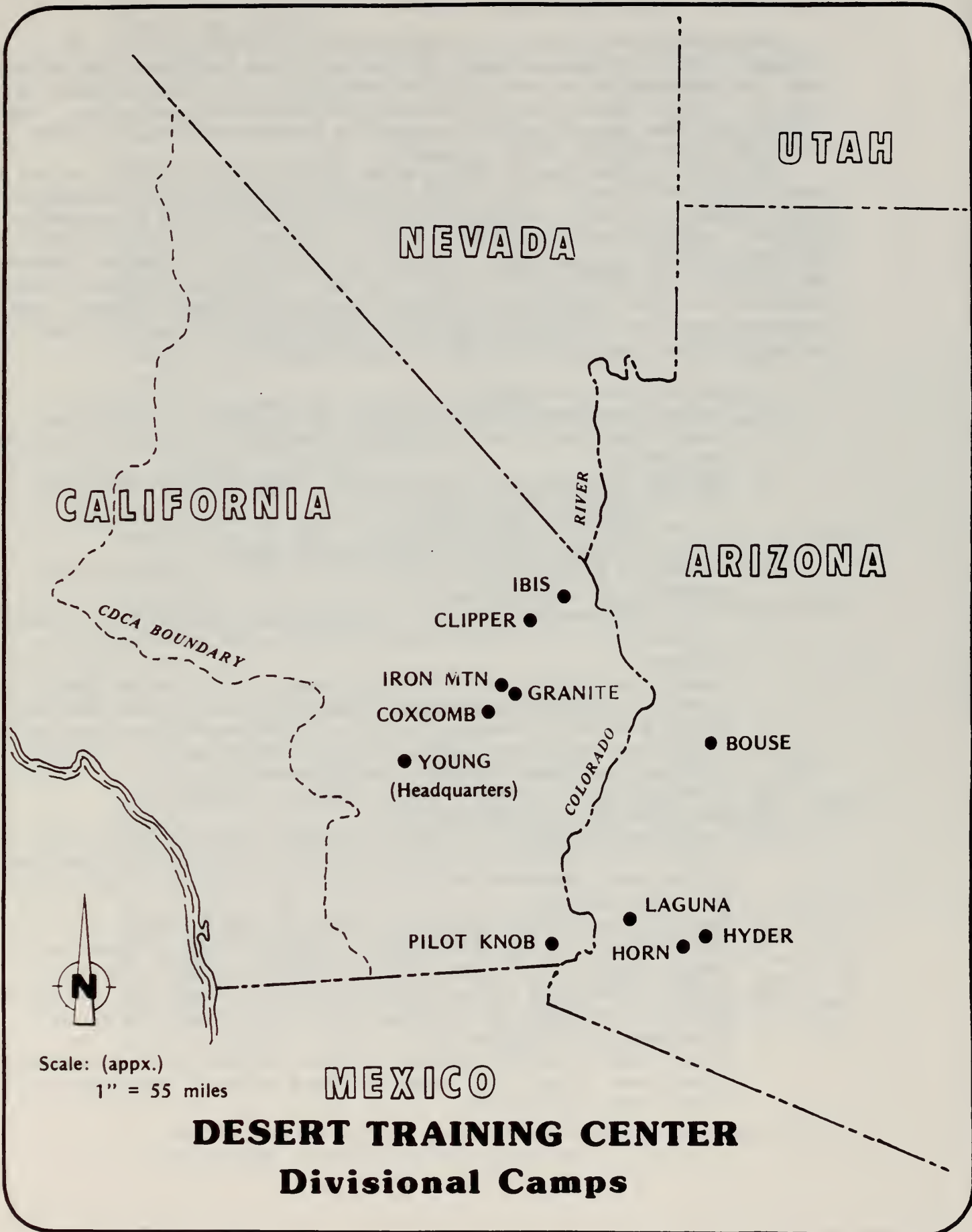
The first commanding officer, Maj. General George S. Patton, Jr. initiated an intense program of training designed to test both men and equipment. Augmenting the rigors of the desert, his methods and ideals instilled a sense of discipline in over one million men who passed through the DTC-CAMA before its close in 1944.

Over forty years have passed since troops and tanks occupied these camps and maneuver areas. Desert vegetation has reclaimed most of the camps and natural drainages and washes have eliminated many of the rock mosaics, pathways, and roads. Equalling nature as a destructive force is human activity. Artifact collection and inadvertant damage caused by off-road vehicles has been the driving force behind the relatively few management actions that have occurred at the camps to date.

These management actions have been implemented by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) who inherited the publicly owned land of the DTC-CAMA following its closure. The Bureau, in providing management for multiple uses of public lands, recognized the historical significance of the DTC-CAMA and the necessity for a plan to provide guidelines for its preservation and interpretation.

This plan will outline actions that will lessen the impact of destructive forces, slowing the loss of this historical resource. A primary objective of the plan is the implementation of a manageable interpretive program to educate users about the camps and the importance of their preservation. The achievement of these goals will ensure that these historic sites will remain to give future generations the opportunity to reflect on this segment of our past.

Funding for implementation of this project will come primarily from private sources, gifts and volunteer efforts. To assist in the solicitation of funding, a gifts catalog has been developed and is included in Appendix B. It is hoped that organizations with historical ties to the DTC-CAMA will become involved in an "adopt-a-camp" program, providing funding or volunteer labor toward the preservation of a particular camp. The success or failure of this effort ultimately lies with the public.



II. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The maneuver area is split between several BLM jurisdictions; the California Desert District, Phoenix District and Yuma District. The regulations and interpretive or protective recommendations of this plan apply to only the Division Camps located within the California Desert District. Coordination with the Arizona Districts regarding the preservation and interpretation of the Arizona camps is ongoing.

The overall objectives of this plan as stated in the introduction are to arrest historical resource damage and to provide an interpretation program for the DTC-CAMA. In order to accomplish this, two broad actions encompassing selected campsites are recommended: first the nomination of these sites (or portions thereof) for designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and; secondly, the nomination of these site for listing as a thematic National Register districts. Operating within the framework of these programs, the following specific actions are envisioned. Listed here in summary, they are explained in more detail in the body of this document.

A. Actions Related to Inventory

1. Conduct low-level aerial inventory of all camps to provide an overall picture of the area which is needed for field inventory and monitoring.
2. Conduct inventories, under the direct supervision of qualified archaeologists, of all camps to:
 - a. determine site condition,
 - b. collect vulnerable artifacts, if needed.
3. Curate all artifacts collected in the field or contributed by veterans and hobby collectors.
4. Obtain approximately 50 oral histories from veterans who had served or trained at the DTC to provide the basis for an interpretive program.
5. Conduct an archival and literature search to provide background and technical information needed for interpretation and restoration.
6. Maintain lines of communication with veterans and other interested individuals and insure direct contact with the public to solicit funding, volunteer assistance and information.
7. Establish and maintain a file of original photographs.

B. Actions relating to interpretation

1. Construct a monument at selected entrance points at each camp. Each monument will provide a narrative history depicting the significance of the camp. Monuments will be similar in design to visually link the camps together.
2. Construct an information kiosk within the camp boundaries.
3. Develop and sign self-guided tours linking points of interests at Camps Young, Ibis, Clipper, Iron Mountain, Coxcomb and Granite.
4. Produce a brochure for each camp, which will detail the history and provide photographs and drawings related to interpretation and management of the sites.
5. Place signs indicating routes of travel and the location of specific activities. Erect other signs informing users of regulations or other needed information .

- C. Action relating to restoration
 - 1. Restore certain roads at Camps Young, Ibis, Clipper, Iron Mountain, Coxcomb and Granite.
 - 2. Investigate the feasibility and practicality of restoring and/or stabilizing the relief maps at Camps Coxcomb and Iron Mountain.
 - 3. Reconstruct specific rock alignments and mosaics at certain camps.
- D. Actions relating to facility protection.
 - 1. Prohibit collection of artifacts at Camps Young, Ibis Clipper, Coxcomb, Iron Mountain and Granite.
 - 2. Limit access throughout the camp to specific "open" routes of travel. Close all other roads.
 - 3. Place barriers and/or erect fences if needed to reduce unauthorized travel.
 - 4. Develop water diversion facilities where needed to stabilize camp infrastructure.
- E. Actions relating to general maintenance/monitoring.
 - 1. Maintain all facilities on a regular basis.
 - 2. Provide BLM Law Enforcement Rangers to ensure the enforcement of regulations.
 - 3. Monitor the camps to determine trends.
 - 4. Identify a temporary repository for artifacts until a permanent repository can be established.
- F. Actions relating to safety.
 - 1. Prohibit the use of firearms within the camp boundaries.
- G. Actions relating to personnel and monetary support.
 - 1. Identify and develop contacts with individuals and groups to provide volunteer labor and donated funds to be used in support of this project.
 - 2. Investigate the practicality of developing "adopt-a-camp" programs with interested groups.

III. BACKGROUND

A. Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area

"On January 29, 1942, the Germans recaptured the port of Bengasi, and in one week rumbled one hundred miles toward Egypt. If they continued and if the Japanese pierced through India, the Axis powers might join forces in Persia and supplement each other in supplies. They would be in a position to attack Russia from east, west and south.

The War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff believed that the campaign in North Africa, like those which had taken place in Norway, Albania, and Crete, had proved conclusively the necessity for troops specially organized, trained, and equipped to operate on difficult terrain. The lack of such troops had proved disastrous. The War Plans Division therefore recommended that a training center be established to train troops in desert warfare."¹

- 1. Meller, Sgt. Sidney L., "The Desert Training Center and C-AMA," Army Ground Forces Historical Study No. 15, 1946.



photo 2

Tanks massed at the Freda Railroad siding near Camp Iron Mountain.

On February 5, 1942, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, gave his approval and designated Maj. General George S. Patton, Jr. of the 3rd Armored Corps, as Commanding General of the Desert Training Center. General Patton was ordered to reconnoiter southeastern California and western Arizona for a suitable site. The General and his staff arrived at March Field, Riverside, California on March 4, 1942 and spent the next three days evaluating areas in California, Nevada and Arizona. General Patton thought that this was the greatest area possible and recognized that "the numerous mountain chains, the nature of the soil, and the presence of dense vegetation in many sections, all rendered the area suitable not only for armored combat service but also for practically all forms of combat exercises."²

During his stay he arranged for water, electricity, telephone connections and railroad support. General Patton selected a location approximately 25 miles east of Indio, at Shavers Summit (now known as Chiriaco Summit) for his base camp. Additional sites for divisional camps were selected in the vicinity of Desert Center, Iron Mountain and Needles over which he wanted jurisdiction, though he did not contemplate construction at that time.

The base camp received its name designation on May 12, 1942. It was named for Lieutenant General S.B.M. Young, who had campaigned in the region and later became the first Army Chief of Staff. One of the first units transferred to the DTC, the 773rd Tank Destroyer Battalion, recorded in their official history, "Camp Young was the world's largest Army Post and the greatest training maneuver area in U.S. military history. Eighteen thousand square miles of nothing, in a desert designed for Hell."

The topography of the training area was diverse and included large areas of sand and dunes, regions of rocks and clays and dry, flat, salt lake beds. The site included many rugged mountains which rose precipitously from the desert floor, some attaining a height of over 7,000 feet. The broad valleys were etched by heavily vegetated washes which wound down from the canyons, across the bajadas and produced an intricate and varied pattern on the landscape.

Rainfall in the training area averaged less than 5 inches per year and it generally occurred within a 2 or 3 month period. Cloudbursts in the mountains often resulted in flashflooding in the washes which caught many a novice by surprise.

2. Meller, Sgt. Sidney L., "The Desert Training Center and C-AMA," Army Ground Forces Historical Study No.15, 1946.

As could be expected, the desert was hot and temperatures were as high as 130° in the shade. Another aspect of the local climate that caused both the men and the equipment problems was the extraordinary shifts in temperature. During the winter the temperature could vary between 100° at noon and near freezing at night. A rise or fall in temperature, a cloudburst, a wind and sandstorm could occur with little or no warning.

The vegetation was what one might expect in such an arid climate and was described in one official document as "...the world's most thorny objects."

The Desert Training Center was approximately 100 miles by 200 miles in size and extended from Indio, California, to near Prescott, Arizona, and from Searchlight, Nevada to Yuma, Arizona. (See Map 3). Three separate maneuver areas, A, B, and C were identified within the Center. The Center officially opened on April 30, 1942, with a small contingent of personnel which would soon grow.

Though General Patton developed and prepared for the first full scale Desert Training Center maneuvers, he was not to command them. The situation in North Africa required his presence and he was called back to Washington and then ordered overseas. He was followed shortly by the first group of DTC trainees. Although there only for a relatively short period of time, his imprint on training methods and the conduct of maneuvers remained throughout the existence of the training center. General Patton established the austerity, discipline and high standards of unit and division training that continued after his departure.

Major General Walton H. Walker assumed command of the Center upon General Patton's departure on August 2, 1942, and was later relieved by General Alvan Gillem, Jr. By March, 1943 the North African campaign was in its final stages and the primary mission of the Desert Training Center, to train troops in desert survival and tactics, no longer applied. Future deployments would be to other parts of the world and training would have to be geared to other worldwide commitments.

Under Major General Charles H. White, the Desert Training Center was enlarged and the military strength of the Center soared until it reached almost 190,000 men. The name of the Center was changed by War Department directive to the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA). By November 1943, in support of its worldwide commitment, the CAMA had grown to include the headquarters at Camp Young, Camp Coxcomb, Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Granite, Camp Clipper (Essex), Camp Ibis and Camp Pilot Knob in California and Camp Hyder, Camp Horn, Camp Laguna and Camp Bouse in Arizona.

Maneuvers continued as the numbered corps rotated through the CAMA en route to theaters of operations around the world. The 10th Corps directed the last maneuvers held at the CAMA. At midnight on April 30, 1944, training at the Desert Training Center ended and with it a significant phase of the epoch of World War II.

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 :CALLNO:
 :AUTHOR: United States, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District.
 :TITLE: Desert Training Center : California-Arizona maneuver area :
 :EDITION: Draft ed.
 :IMPRINT: [Riverside, Calif.] : California Desert District, 1985.
 :VERIFIED: OCLC
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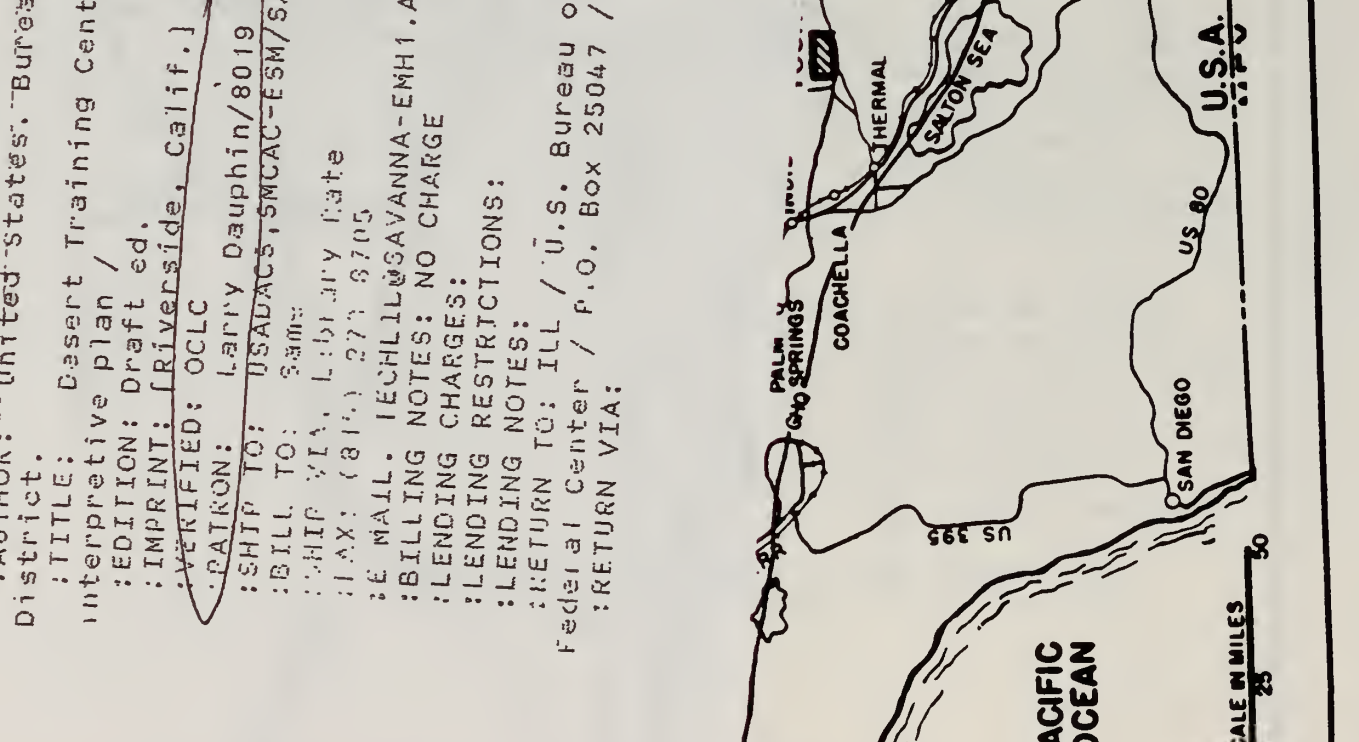
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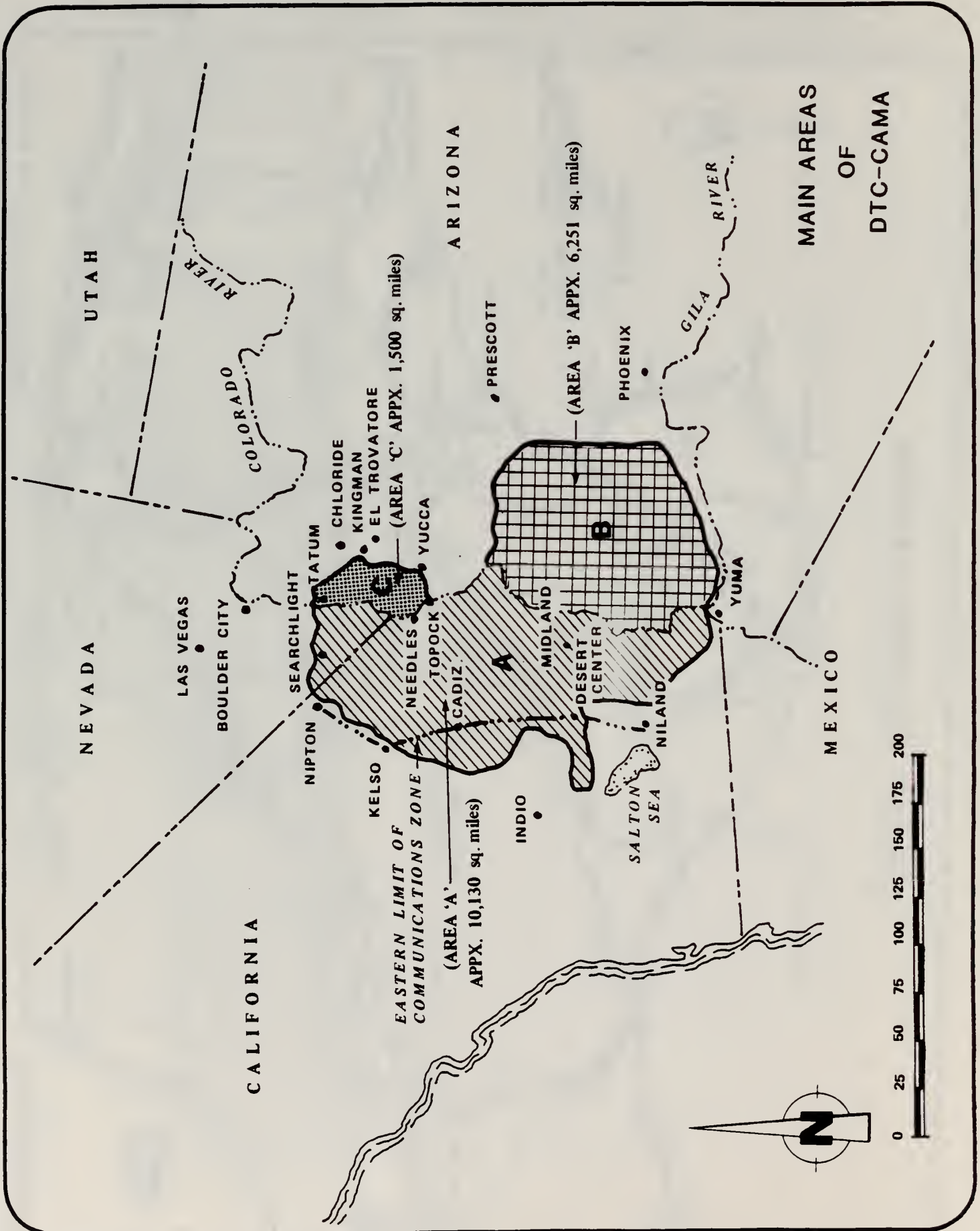
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With deactivation of the CAMA, a concentrated effort to clean up the area, close the camps, collect, salvage and ship to outside depots thousands of pieces of equipment and tons of material began. The last facilities to close were the Base General Hospital Depot, the Pomona Ordinance Base and the headquarters at Camp Young.

Now, 40 years after the departure of the Generals, their headquarters, the combat tanks and infantrymen and their various support units for other assignments, the desert has slowly reclaimed a great deal of the area. The first simulated theater of operations in the United States was at an end.

B. Management History

Following the closure of the the CAMA in 1944, the land within the maneuver area was returned by the War Department to the original owners. The vast majority of this area was public land, administered by what is now the Bureau of Land Management.

Most of the sites were managed without special consideration until 1973 when the historical significance of the camps was recognized. The Iron Mountain Camp, extremely popular with treasure hunters, was fenced in an effort to reduce deterioration and destruction caused by vehicles. The document proposing this effort was the "Proposed Protection of a CAMA Campsite (Patton's Camp), Iron Mountain, San Bernardino County." This protective measure decreased historical resource loss; however, additional fencing and drainage work was necessary to preserve a large relief map on the site. In 1979, an Environmental Analysis Record was approved to fence the map. The fence prohibited walking on the map but allowed a clear view. Then, in 1979, the Metropolitan Water District, in cooperation with the Bureau, voluntarily graded berms to divert erosive water flow from the map.

In 1977, Camp Iron Mountain was submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination had been certified by the California State Historical Preservation Officer, but the necessary actions for designation were not followed through. The site was again submitted for nomination in 1980 and nomination now hinges on the resubmission of additional information to the Keeper of the National Register by BLM.

In 1980, the California Desert Conservation Area Plan was signed creating Patton's Iron Mountain Divisional Camp, Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The ACEC was closed to vehicular traffic to maintain its integrity. In 1984, an ACEC plan was written for this camp and it was approved in 1985. The plan included goals for interpretation, stabilization and rehabilitation of the historical resources of this area (See appendix F).

Also, in 1984, the relief map at Camp Coxcomb was fenced under emergency measures to protect it from pedestrian and vehicular traffic.



This chapel at Camp Iron Mountain is usually referred to as the Catholic Chapel. It is one of two found at the Camp.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, ISSUES, AND CONSTRAINTS

A. Objectives

1. Protect and maintain historic resources at the campsites.
2. Provide for visitor interpretation of the area as a whole, utilizing several methods including construction of monuments, kiosks and development of self-guiding trails. These facilities will be managed for low-level visibility and a moderate level of protection.
3. Development of a system for data collection including the collection of inventoried and contributed artifacts as well as oral histories. In conjunction with this effort, the location of a repository or a curatorial facility for storage of data and artifacts must be considered.
4. Identify funding sources and methods to solicit funds or volunteer work. When this has been determined, a budgeting/-accounting system will be devised.
5. Develop a system to ensure continuing implementation of the plan and its goals through the coordination of funding sources and levels, and management priorities.
6. Protect sensitive plant and animal species found in the camps.

B. Issues

1. Historic Resource Loss

The continual loss of historic resources at the campsites was a driving force behind the preparation of this plan. This degradation is due to both natural and man-caused adverse impacts. For example, wind and sheet wash erosion have damaged the contour maps and several rock alignments. Many roads have been washed out prohibiting vehicle access.

The impacts of man are most noticeable by the presence of large holes where artifact hunting has occurred. Also, damage caused by vehicles is apparent in many areas where access has been eliminated by washed out roads.

A key source of information concerning these camps are the veterans who trained there. Now, forty years after World War II, their numbers have begun to decline and with this decline, the opportunities for obtaining oral histories follows.

If resource damage is to be slowed and information about camp life collected from first-hand observers, timely actions must be taken. Delays of several years may result in a situation where no resource is left to be preserved nor veterans left to recount the experiences that add so importantly to the interpretation of these camps.

2. Sensitive Plant and Animal Species

The abandoned camps of the DTC-CAMA have been reinhabited by a variety of desert lifeforms. Species diversity at the campsites

seems to be as broad as that found in similar areas suffering little or no impact by the maneuvers. Included in this species array, several rare or endangered species have been identified.

Desert Tortoise, found throughout the desert, have been identified as a sensitive species by BLM. At Camp Young, the habitat is excellent and population densities are relatively high. To protect the tortoise and ensure its continued existence at Camp Young, educational information will be posted at the information kiosk and at conspicuous points to inform visitors of both tortoise sensitivity and laws, regulations and penalties concerning their harassment.

Several rare plant species have been identified in and around the camps. Ditaxis californica has been identified at Camp Young, and Coryphantha vivipara var. Alversonii has been found in Palen Pass near Camp Granite. Before construction of facilities or trails, a botanist will inventory these sites to insure that no rare plants will be impacted.

Camp Ibis, located in the Piute Valley, hosts an unusual plant assemblage of smoke trees. As with the rare plants, a botanist will supervise construction or vegetation removal to prevent inadvertent negative impacts.

3. Land Status

Throughout the desert, private and public lands are interspersed and the campsites are no exception. Private land is located in parts of Camp Granite, Camp Coxcomb, Camp Young, Camp Clipper, Camp Ibis, and Camp Pilot Knob. The private land pattern precludes access at Camp Young at present. However, agreements will be proposed to alleviate this situation. At this time, no private land is recommended for acquisition.

4. Mining

All camps are currently open to mineral entry. At three camps, mining claims have been located on or around the original site: at Camp Coxcomb, 53 claims; at Camp Granite, 21 claims; and at Camp Pilot Knob, 5 claims. The ACEC plan written for Camp Iron Mountain recommends that the camp be withdrawn from mineral entry, though this has not yet been accomplished.

Development of these existing claims may occur at some future date provided that a plan of operation is approved. Should development occur, BLM will try to engage claimants' cooperation in minimizing negative impacts to historical resources. In addition, any development will be closely monitored to ensure compliance.

At the present time, recommendations for withdrawal of the camps from mineral entry have not been made.

C. Constraints

The implementation of this plan will be encumbered by several constraints:

1. Funding.

Due to the predicted budget restrictions for the coming years, it appears that BLM appropriations will be unavailable for this project. Contributed funding from the private sector and large-scale volunteer efforts will be essential to carry out the bulk of this plan. Also, coordinating volunteer work and the funding of specific projects will generate a large workload which must be absorbed by BLM, the lead agency.

2. Physical Location.

The camps are located in remote areas which will limit patrol by BLM rangers. In addition, materials and manpower must travel considerable distances for initial construction and continual maintenance of facilities.

3. Coordination.

The camps lie in three separate resource areas in California and two separate districts within Arizona. All plans that effect the historical aspect of the camps are subject to consultation with the State Historical Preservation Officer. The various private organizations that are honoring the DTC-CAMA independently must also be considered in any coordination effort. Getting all these entities to agree on management schemes and levels of commitment may be difficult.

V. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACTIONS.

The planning actions required to support this plan fall into two categories. The first group of actions are general in nature and are actions that will affect all campsites within the Desert Training Center/ California- Arizona Maneuver Area located within the CDCA. The second set of actions are camp specific and intended to concentrate on particular sites or special aspects at each location.

A. General Actions DTC-CAMA

1. Dedication

The initial action, which is designed to focus attention on the BLM's commitment to establish and maintain a group of interpretive facilities honoring the soldiers that trained on the surrounding desert during World War II, was the dedication of a monument on May 8, 1985 (see Photo 1). The site selected for the monument is adjacent to Camp Young, the original headquarters camp of the DTC and the date was selected to coincide with the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe (V.E.) day.

Plans are currently underway in the private sector to develop a memorial museum and visitor center to honor Major General George S. Patton, Jr., the driving force behind the development of the Desert Training Center and its first Commander. The General George S. Patton Jr. Museum Inc. is sponsored by private citizens and supported by donations and volunteer activities.

It is anticipated that agreements will be developed to provide the General George S. Patton Jr. Museum, Inc. with access to all of the information and material acquired as a result of this plan. The museum, when completed, will be used as a permanent repository for the maintenance and display of artifacts provided that it meets applicable federal standards for curation and storage.

2. Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Special management attention is necessary to prevent irreparable damage to these historically significant resources. In view of this the seven camps within the CDCA will be nominated as a unit, for Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) status. This document (DTC-CAMA Interpretive Plan) will provide the direction for management of the Desert Training Center ACEC.

3. National Register Designation

The divisional camp at Iron Mountain was submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The remaining camps which along with Camp Iron Mountain formed the nucleus of the DTC-CAMA today represent a treasure of national historic significance. Although most of the physical facilities were removed when the camps were deactivated or have since been "collected" by treasure hunters, the remaining trails, rock alignments, unit emblems and other relics of the period are reminders of the significance of the training center. The events and reminiscences of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers along with the association of some of the greatest military leaders of World War II more than qualify the center for thematic National Register designation.

4. Regulations

Since the camps were closed in 1944 they have deteriorated as a result of the effects of both natural and unnatural forces. As vegetation returned to reclaim the original roads and walkways, cross-country travel increased. The sites have attracted treasure hunters, historians, researchers and recreationists of all types. We have reached a critical point in time when action must be taken if we are to ensure that these historically significant sites are to be saved for future generations. In order to accomplish this, certain management actions must be taken to stabilize or in some cases reverse the negative impacts of continued and increasing use. Unless otherwise noted the following restrictions will apply to all seven training camps located within the California Desert District.

a. Motorized Vehicle Use

Motorized vehicle travel will be restricted to those routes posted open for vehicle use. All other routes will be closed (See Appendix E). These open routes will be cleared of vegetation and maintained to ensure passage of vehicles. Recommended open routes are shown on the attached camp maps. The routes were selected to ensure that in each camp most of the significant features, are within a short walking distance of an open route. The routes may be added to provide access to new surface features, if and when they are found.

b. Firearms/Shooting

In order to reduce safety hazards and destruction of public property, shooting or discharging of weapons of any type will not be permitted within the posted camp boundaries (See Appendix E).

c. Collecting/Treasure Hunting

Each camp has been exposed to over 40 years of unrestricted collecting by "treasure hunters." The surface of the camps has been scoured in search of items left behind by the troops. Numerous holes have been dug in an effort to expose collectables. What remains now has been left behind because it is of little or no value to collectors. These remaining "odds and ends" add interest and realism to each of the sites and provide a human dimension that is entirely missing without them. To ensure that this important aspect of the camps' atmosphere survives, all of the camps, with the exception of Camp Pilot Knob, will be closed to artifact collecting. This will protect the few remaining surface items by eliminating digging which is visually impairing and hastens the deterioration of surface features.

5. Data Collection

Although some ground evaluation has been conducted over the years, a detailed surface inventory has never been accomplished. In order to properly interpret each camp, and determine where stabilization, maintenance or reconstruction efforts may be necessary, an intensive inventory incorporating low-level aerial photography and helicopter/hot air balloon reconnaissance in conjunction with radio monitored ground support is essential. Each camp site covers many square miles of land. In order to develop an interpretive program that would adequately reflect the historical significance of the areas a detailed knowledge of all of the features existing on the surface is absolutely necessary.

a. Aerial Photography

Low level (1:1000) aerial photographs will be taken of each camp. These photographs are needed to permanently document the status of each facility and record the condition of specific resources. This must be one of the initial actions taken and it will provide a basis for most follow-up activities. Military support for this endeavor will be solicited in order to eliminate or reduce what otherwise will be a major expenditure. In the event that the military cannot contribute to this effort, the option of using commercial sources, funded by donation, will be explored.

b. Helicopter/Hot Air Balloon Reconnaissance

To support and further define the low level aerial photography helicopter and/or hot air balloon flights working in conjunction with ground personnel under the direct supervision of an archaeologist will locate and record all significant features. To date, most of the features found at the camps, rock alignments, unit insignia, etc. possess low profiles and are hidden from direct sight by vegetation and terrain. Aerial observation from slow moving aircraft in radio contact with ground support is the quickest and most efficient method of surveying these areas.

c. Oral Histories and Literature Search

With the exception of brief mention in World War II unit histories there is very little documented information on camp life and activities between 1942 and 1944. This is not because the resources were not available but because very little, if any, effort has been made to obtain it. Most of the history is stored in the memories, letters, and photo albums of the men who lived it. Initial efforts to contact these people resulted in an overwhelming response. Many letters were received including numerous offers to submit narratives, oral histories, photographs and artifacts. Unfortunately, because of a lack of suitable storage facilities, the offers were temporarily refused.

A further investigation of the military archives, library resources, newspaper files and other sources is needed to supplement the information provided by correspondents. A system is essential to ensure; that contributors receive timely responses; that photographs are reproduced, cataloged and quickly returned; and that discovered and donated materials are professionally curated, catalogued and safely stored until they can be properly displayed.

Time is becoming a critical factor in the acquisition of support data. Memories dim and artifacts lose their relevance and importance as they are passed down.

1. Oral History Collection

Prior to this plan, contacts had been established with California State University at Fullerton (CSUF) pertaining to their oral history program. Cost estimates for this project were provided by CSUF and are included in Section VIII B. Oral Histories are a proven method of scientifically obtaining and documenting personal information. In order to ensure representative coverage of each camp and period, it has been determined that 50 interviews would be the minimum number required.

2. Literature Search

In depth information about the camps and their infrastructure is needed for interpretation purposes and may provide clues about stabilizing or restoring existing camp features. This information is scattered through numerous archives in countless military documents, available through exhaustive examinations or private documents and personal correspondences, or found through other scattered sources. To compile all this piecemeal information into a useable form, a thorough literature search will be performed.

6. Personnel

Interest in the "Patton Camp" project peaked following recent exposure by the national media. Hundreds of veterans wrote in response to requests for information, photographs and memorabilia. Replying to the correspondence, and organizing and cataloging the material will be an ongoing task requiring additional personnel. Two positions are required, one to supervise the implementation of the plan and the other to complete archival and literature research and assist in the preparation of correspondence. The supervisor's position would be required for an indefinite period, dependent upon how quickly a private organization can be located or established that could effectively carry out these responsibilities. The research position would be required for 1 year. Both positions would be under the supervision of the District Outdoor Recreation Planner and funded through volunteer donations. When the positions are terminated the routine responsibilities would revert to the District and Resource Area personnel.

7. Storage

Currently, the Bureau does not have a suitable area for the temporary storage of material related to this effort. Two types of storage areas are required. One small area with controlled climate is needed for items that could deteriorate from exposure



Tanks rehearse desert maneuvers near Indio, California.

to the elements. The other site would be for donated materials that could survive the temperature and humidity variation. Both spaces would be supported through volunteer funding and would be given up as soon as a suitable privately managed facility could be located. Curation of all donated material will be required. This service will be accomplished privately, by contract.

8. Supervision/Enforcement

Law enforcement personnel will provide supervision of the facilities as well as enforcing all regulations pertaining to the areas. Due to the locations of the camps in relation to the various patrol sectors of the rangers, it is not possible at this time to determine the frequency of patrols to each camp.

9. Signing

Information signing will be used to inform users of closed routes, and regulation prohibiting the collection of artifacts and the use of firearms. (See Appendix E).

B. CAMPSITES

Efforts to contact interested organizations to provide a permanent sponsor for each camp will be made. This "adopt-a-camp" approach has been successful in many endeavors involving public programs of specific interest to the private sector. The majority of specific activities outlined in this plan can be accomplished by the private sector under the direct supervision of BLM Resource Specialists.

1. Riverside County

a. Camp Young

Camp Young is located approximately 25 miles east of Indio. The camp, named for Lieutenant General S.B.M. Young, the first Army Chief of Staff, historically served as the headquarters for the entire theater of operations. It was from this site that General George S. Patton, Jr. trained the 3rd Armored Division, the first of a wave of incoming troops, in essential desert tactics and maneuvers. Camp Young remained the Administrative Headquarters and the focal point of the maneuvers area until the closure of the DTC in 1944.

Today, the area that was once Camp Young lies abandoned. The ownership of the land is divided between several private holders and the Federal Government in a checkerboard pattern. The remnants of the camp include roads and walkways, rock alignments and miscellaneous artifacts left by the men who lived there. Thick vegetation serves to hide many of these features from on-the-ground observers, though from the air, the infrastructure is much more apparent.

The changes that have occurred since abandonment have altered large portions of the camp. A four lane freeway, runs through the southwest corner of the camp. A powerline and a gas line transect the area from east to west. Washes originating from the Eagle Mountains to the north, flow through the camp, erasing many of the man-made features. In addition, grading and water diversion methods performed by the Metropolitan Water District, have channeled runoff over the camp leaving many of the original roads deeply rutted. Damage by motorized vehicles is most apparent in the disturbance of rock alignments. The activities of treasure hunters or scavengers is evident by the presence of large holes.

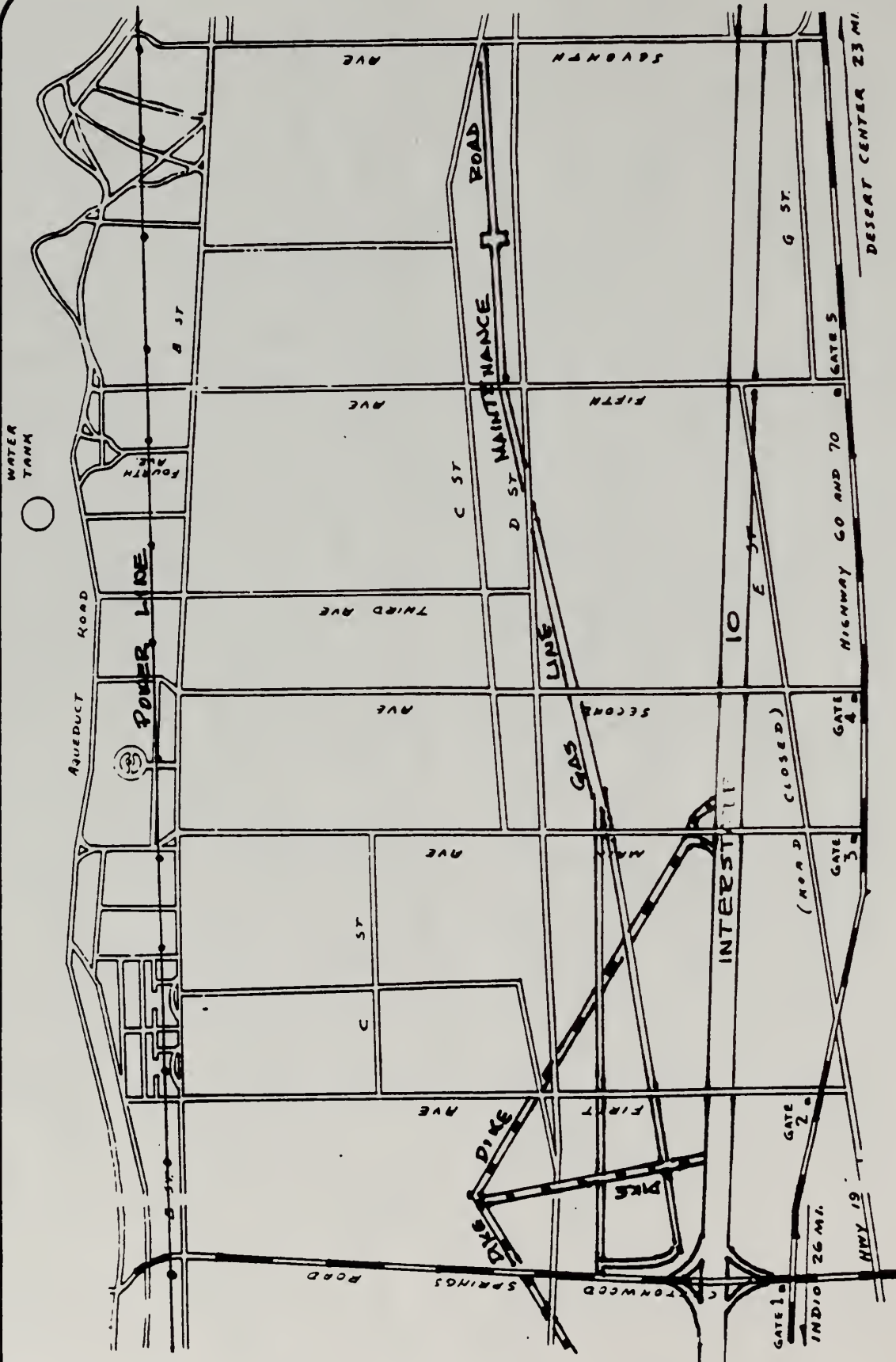
Fortunately, much of this destruction can be repaired. Closure of the camp to vehicle traffic, except on approved routes of travel, will decrease inadvertent damage caused by cross-country travel. Closure of the area to artifact collecting will discourage digging and other forms of disturbance. Agreements with the Metropolitan Water District may help to eliminate erosion problems. Land ownership patterns preclude legal public access into the camp at this time. Agreements will be developed to provide access in the future.

Interpretive measures including the placement of a monument and plaque and a kiosk at or near the campsite will provide an opportunity to distribute information. The kiosk will display a variety of information ranging from maps and photographs of the original camp to actual "orders of the day" and schedules of camp events. A visitor register will be located at the kiosk to generate sources of information or support and to monitor levels of use. The kiosk will be located along "B" Street near the entrance to the camp. The monument will be a replica of one placed at Camp Horn to memorialize several men who died while stationed there. An interpretive trail connecting points of interest will be constructed. These points of interest will undergo some degree of restoration depending on the recommendation of a qualified archaeologist. Additionally, any restorative or stabilizing work done throughout the camp will be performed under direct supervision of an archaeologist. Areas whose original function can be determined will be signed with low markers for identification.

Maintenance of these facilities and monitoring of the site will be done routinely. Monitoring will best be achieved through establishment of photo plots and the maintenance of a permanent photographic record.



ORIGINAL CAMPSITE
CAMP YOUNG
Calif.



EXISTING CAMP YOUNG Calif.

Paved Road

Dike

MAPS NOT TO SCALE



b. Camp Coxcomb

Camp Coxcomb, named for the mountain range which surrounds it, is located north of Desert Center. The campsite is long and narrow and runs roughly in a north south direction. Situated on an eastern sloping bajada, a number of major drainages have, over time cut through the camp, draining rainwater into the Palen Valley.

Although clearly visible from the air and from the overlooking mountains, at ground level the infrastructure is difficult to identify. Many areas are obscured by desert vegetation, sand and the effects of surface erosion. The impacts of recent motorized vehicle use can be found throughout the site. Vegetation and washouts along with misplaced rocks force vehicles to travel cross-country in order to find specific points. Although all of the major access roads into the camp from the highway are clearly visible, most have become impassable except by 4 wheel drive vehicles.

In terms of original structures still standing, the contour map of the DTC near Division Headquarters, and the stone altar in the chapel area are still in place. The contour map has deteriorated due to the effects of time, nature and motorized vehicles. Immediate action is required if it is to be preserved or restored. Portions of the map still display its original colors (blue for the Salton Sea), but a large area has eroded and been covered with sand. The map has been recently fenced to discourage further damage. The altar is in much better condition with only a few stones missing.

The rockwork which outlined roads and trails is in varying degrees of deterioration. In some areas it is still in excellent condition while in others it has been destroyed. With little effort many areas could be restored.

The BLM manages the majority of land within the camp area. Approximately the northern 1/3 of the camp is located on private land. Acquisition of this land is not contemplated at this time, but could be a consideration in the future. The California Desert Plan has designated the entire area as Multiple Use Class M. The Colorado River aqueduct and a major powerline roughly parallel the western edge of the camp.

In order to arrest the site's deterioration and provide opportunities for the public to enjoy and to better appreciate the significance of this historical site, a number of actions are proposed specifically for Camp Coxcomb.

A monument with a plaque identifying the camp will be erected at the intersection of Highway 177 and the dirt road leading to the Divisional Headquarters area. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order to provide room for vehicles to pull over. The large berm blocking the road will be removed. The other roads leading into the site will remain closed and the existing berms will remain in place. The Motorpool Road, the Administration Road, 3rd Street and 15th Street will be opened for vehicle traffic. This loop drive will provide access into the site, placing visitors within very short walking distance to most of the remaining areas. These routes will be signed "open" and identified by their original names. Vegetation will be removed, rock alignments replaced and minor repairs made to the surface to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country."

A military style bulletin board will be erected on Administration Road in the vicinity of the flag circle. Copies of maps, information, DTC-CAMA history, photos, in addition to "orders of the day", camp events, schedules and other activities relating to the period will be displayed. A visitor register, will be placed at the site.

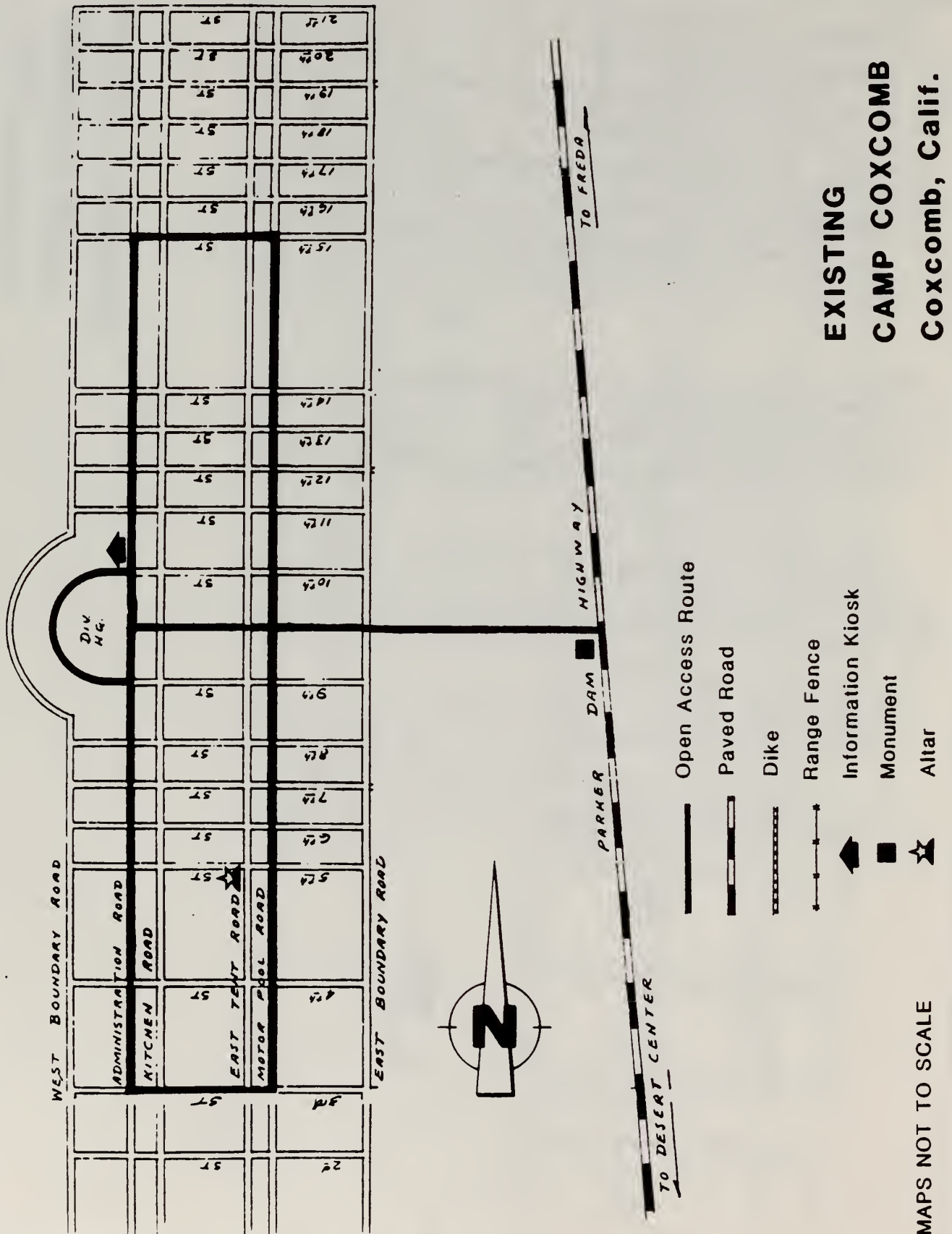
A self-guided interpretive trail connecting points of interest will be established. As new interpretive features are discovered or developed they will be included. Restoration of any facility will be carefully considered as specific cases arise and will only be accomplished under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

Areas of known activity (dispensary, motor pool, theater, chapel, etc.) will be identified with low profile signs. (See Appendix E).

A monitoring program, which includes a permanent photographic record, will be implemented to insure the stability of the site.

ORIGINAL CAMPSITE
CAMP COXCOMB
Coxcomb, Calif.





c. Camp Granite

As with most camps within the Desert Training Center, Camp Granite was named after the nearest major geological feature, the Granite Mountains. The camp is roughly three miles long and a little less than one mile wide. The major axis runs in an east-west direction. Camp Granite is located on the north facing bajada opposite Camp Iron Mountain, and from either camp, portions of the other can be seen. Drainages from canyons in the Granite Mountains run in a northerly direction and this accounts for a great deal of the deterioration of the road network throughout. This area actually includes the second Camp Granite built in the area. The original camp was located closer to the highway and was moved to higher and dryer ground following problems generated by runoff from the mountains.

Vegetation, although generally sparse, obscures clear views of the roads and rockwork. The main camp roads are easily identified on the ground but vegetation and erosion prevent most vehicles from remaining on them when moving through the camp. This, in fact, forces drivers to leave the main routes and drive cross-country. Large segments of rockwork have been disturbed by such random use. In their present condition a four-wheel drive vehicle is needed to safely drive most routes.

There apparently are no primary structures remaining at the site. A large "crossed rifles" insignia has been reported but its location has not been recorded. A detailed inventory is needed to insure that all historically significant areas and/or features are identified. The rock alignments in the vicinity of the flag circle have, with few exceptions remained intact. The intricate trails, circle and tent paths are the most interesting features found to date. Very little effort would be required to restore this area to its original condition.

The BLM manages most of the land within the camp area. A very small portion of the campsite in the southwest corner is situated on State land. This part is relatively insignificant and acquisition is not anticipated at this time. The entire area has been designated as Multiple Use Class "M" in the California Desert Plan. Other than the highway, the only other significant manmade feature in the immediate area is the Colorado River Aqueduct which is located about one mile from the northwest corner of the camp.

Many portions of the camp are suffering from years of neglect and the forces of nature. In order to reverse this process and stabilize the site to insure that its historical values can be preserved for future generations, a number of activities are proposed.

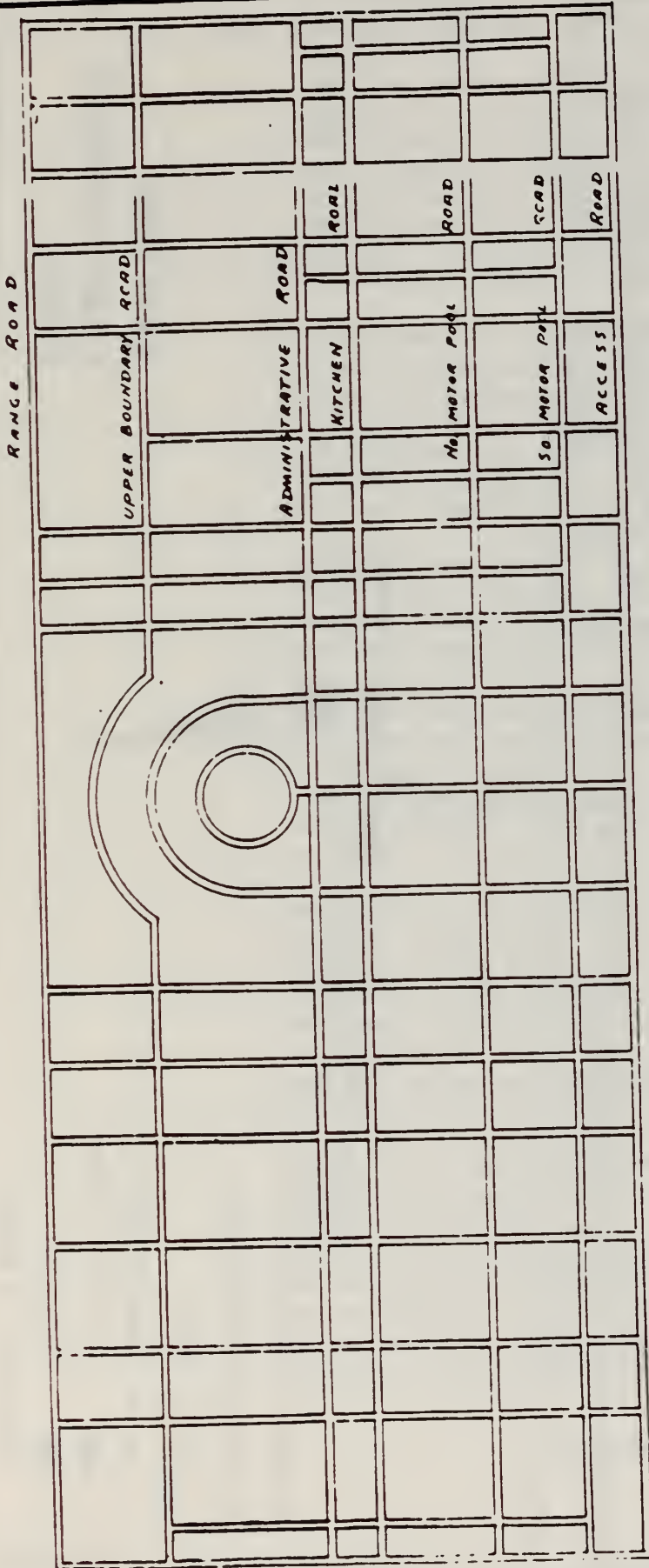
As with the other camps that formerly composed the Desert Training Center, a pyramid shaped monument with a plaque describing the camp's historical significance is planned. The monument will be located at the intersection of Highway 177 and the dirt road that goes up to the camp flag circle. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order for vehicles to pull over. The road berm will be removed to make the monument and route easily accessible. The North Motor Pool Road, Administrative Road, 4th Street, and 16th Street will be opened for vehicle use. This network will provide access into the site in addition to a loop drive that will place visitors within very short walking distance of most of the remaining camp. These routes will be signed "open" and identified with street name signs. Vegetation will be removed, rock alignments replaced and minor repairs made to the surface to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country".

A military style bulletin board will be erected on Administrative Road near the flag circle. Information relating to the camp's active period will be displayed along with current information and maps. A visitor register will be placed at this site.

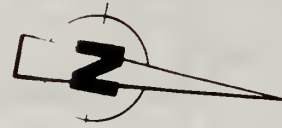
A self-guided trail will be developed to ensure that visitors are directed to the significant areas and features. New interpretive features will be included as they are found. Restoration and/or modifications will be accomplished only under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

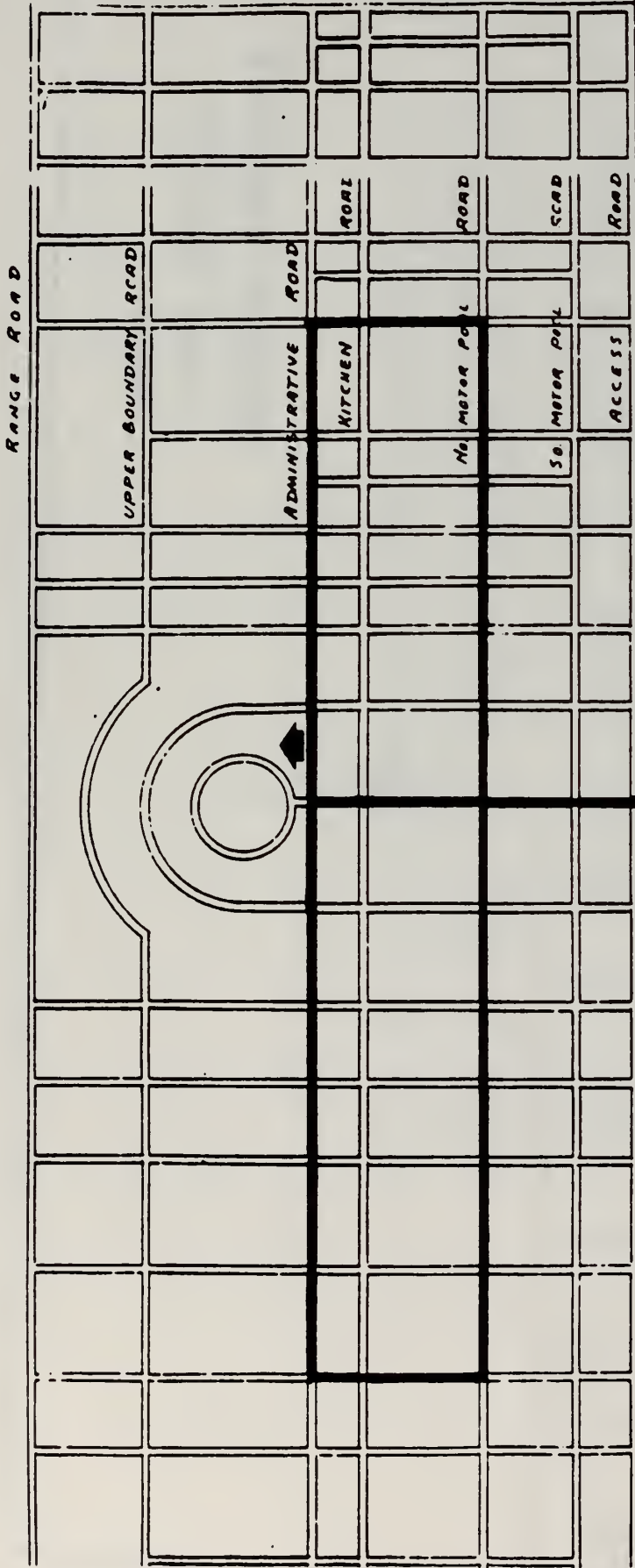
Areas of known past activity will be identified with low profile signs.

Periodic monitoring, to include a permanent photographic record will be developed to insure the continued stability of the camp.



**ORIGINAL CAMPSITE
CAMP GRANITE
Calif.**





- Open Access Route
 - Paved Road
 - Dike
 - Range Fence
 - Information Kiosk
 - Monument
- MAPS NOT TO SCALE

**EXISTING
CAMP GRANITE
Calif.**

2. San Bernardino County

a. CAMP IRON MOUNTAIN

Camp Iron Mountain lies in the shadow of its namesake, Iron Mountain. It faces southeast, toward Camp Granite less than a mile away. Designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in 1980, Camp Iron Mountain has been the best known of all the camps. Because of the management actions that have occurred sporadically throughout its history, this camp enjoys a degree of protection not found at the other camps.

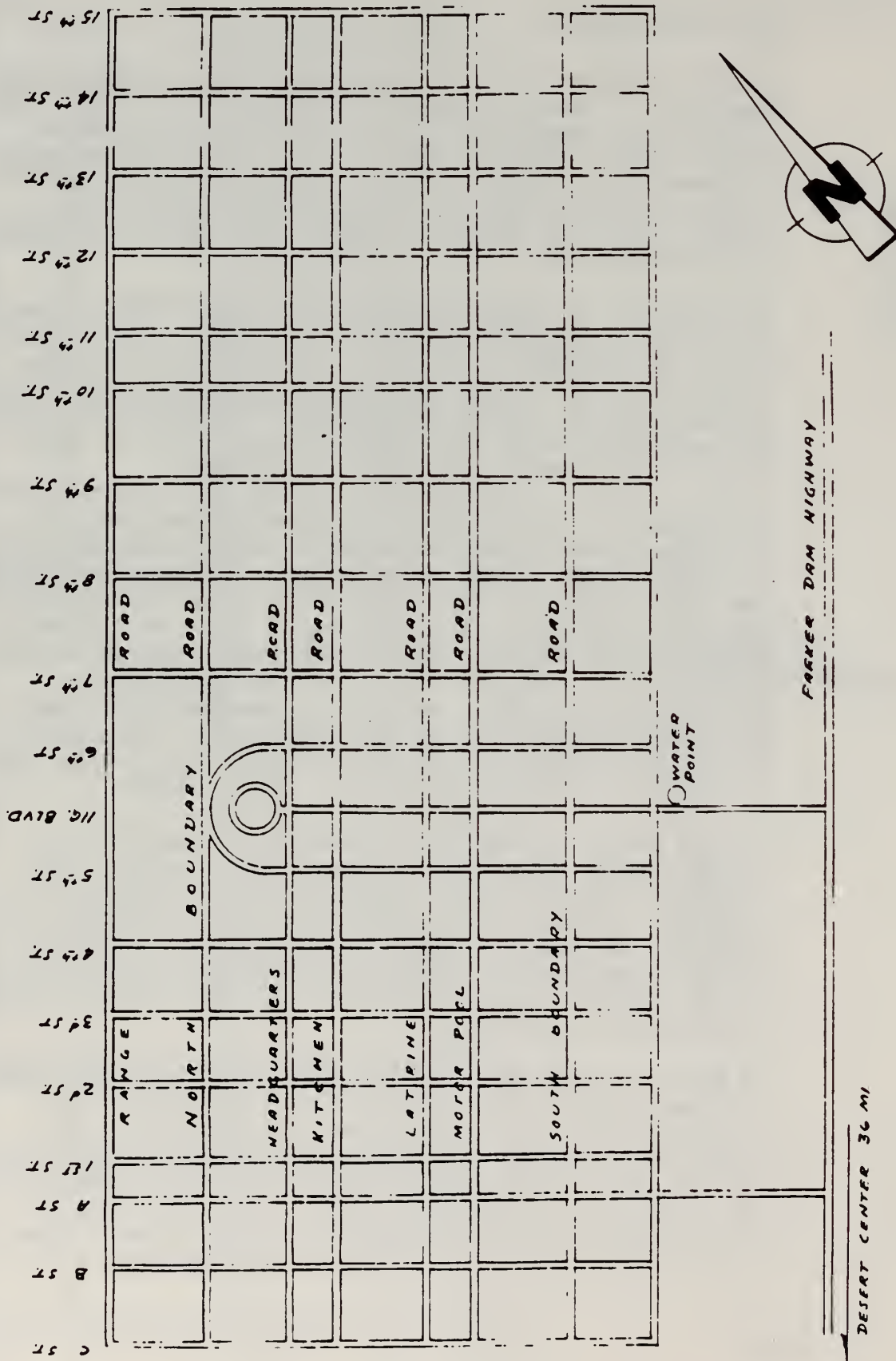
The perimeter of Camp Iron Mountain has been fenced so access to the camp is limited to foot traffic. The contour map at the campsite has also been fenced, prohibiting any traffic over it. An ACEC Plan outlining measures to protect and interpret the site was completed in January 1985. This DTC-CAMA Interpretive Plan will add to or reiterate those measures identified in the previous ACEC Plan.

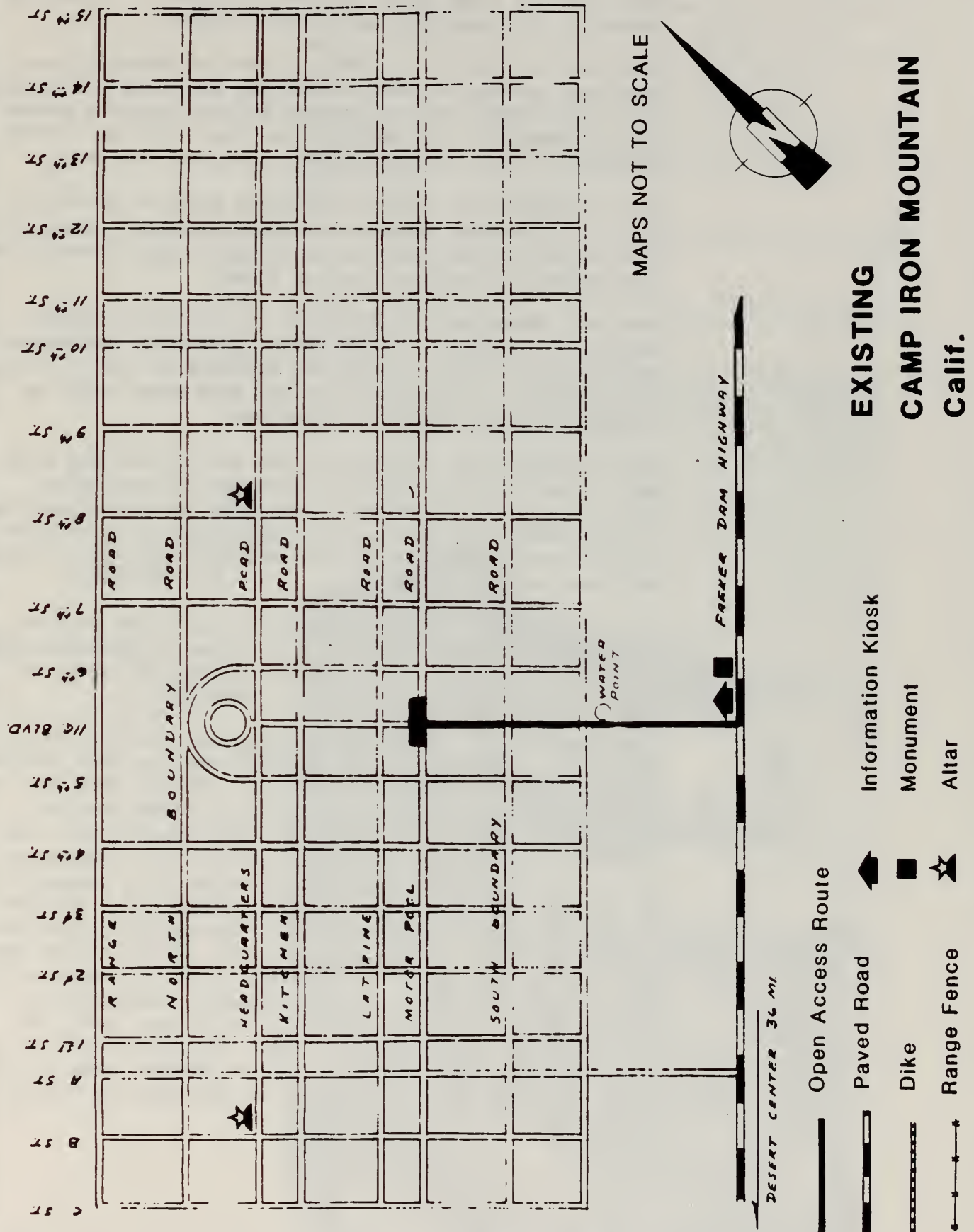
Though it has recieved more protective actions than the other camps, Iron Mountain has not remained untouched by the forces of nature or destruction by man. The contour map has been badly damaged by surface erosion. Berms and sandbags have helped to divert the flow of water from the site but more permanent measures must be considered. Vegetation has displaced many rock mosaics, making them difficult to impossible to identify. Fortunatley, however, many rock mosaics have survived, as well as two altars, and numerous rock alignments along roads and walkways. A site inventory is needed to record all significant camp features.

The BLM manages all of the land within the camp area. However, legal access into the camp for the public is not available. The ACEC plan recommends that an easement be obtained and access be maintained to the site entrance. In addition, the boundary fence must be repositioned to allow for the access road. The fence will also be extended to the west to include an area of the camp that was overlooked when the camp was first fenced.

As with the other camps of the old DTC-CAMA, a monument with a plaque describing the camp's history is planned. The monument will be placed along the proposed access road leading to the camp. Colocated with the monument will be a military style bulletin board where additional information can be placed. A self-guided trail will be developed to direct visitors to significant areas and features. These features will be identified with low profile signs.

ORIGINAL CAMPSITE
CAMP IRON MOUNTAIN
Calif.





b. CAMP IBIS

Camp Ibis was named after the Ibis Railyard. The Camp is located in the southern end of Piute Valley.

The infrastructure of the camp is easy to identify once a camp road has been located. Although the roads within the camp have a good base, at several points they have washed out. Vegetation and washouts along the roads have forced vehicles to travel cross country throughout the camp.

The only remaining original structure noted to date is a 95' X 140' concrete reservoir located northeast of Division Headquarters. The reservoir is in good shape, however, it is a natural collection site for trash.

The rocks which outline roads and trails are in varying degrees of disorder. In some areas (Division Headquarter and the west side of Hwy 95) the rockwork is still in excellent condition. With little effort many areas could be restored to their original appearance.

The BLM manages the majority of the land within the camp area. The southern portion of the camp is located on private land. Acquisition of this land is not contemplated at this time, but could be a consideration in the future. The California Desert Plan has designated the entire area as Multiple Use Class "L".

In order to arrest the site's deterioration and provide opportunities for the public to enjoy and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site, a number of specific actions are proposed for Camp Ibis.

A monument with a plaque identifying the camp will be erected at the intersection of Highway 95 and the road leading to the Divisional Headquarters area. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order to provide room for vehicles to pull over. The other roads leading into the site will remain closed. The Motor Pool Road, Administration Road, 4th Street, and 14th Street will be opened for vehicle traffic on the east side of Highway 95. The 5th and 8th Streets will be opened for vehicle traffic on the west side of Highway 95. This network will provide access into the site in addition to a loop drive that will place visitors within very short walking distance of most of the remaining areas. These roads will be signed "open" and identified by their original names. Vegetation will be removed, rock alignments replaced and repairs made to the surface to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country."

A military style bulletin board will be erected on Administration Road in the vicinity of the flag circle. Copies of maps, information, DTC-CAMA history photos, in addition to "orders of the day," camp events, schedules and other activities relating to the period will be displayed. In addition, a visitor register will be provided at the site. A self-guided trail will be developed to ensure that visitors are directed to the significant areas and features. As new interpretive features are discovered or developed they will be included. Restoration of any facility will be carefully considered as specific cases arise and will only be accomplished under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

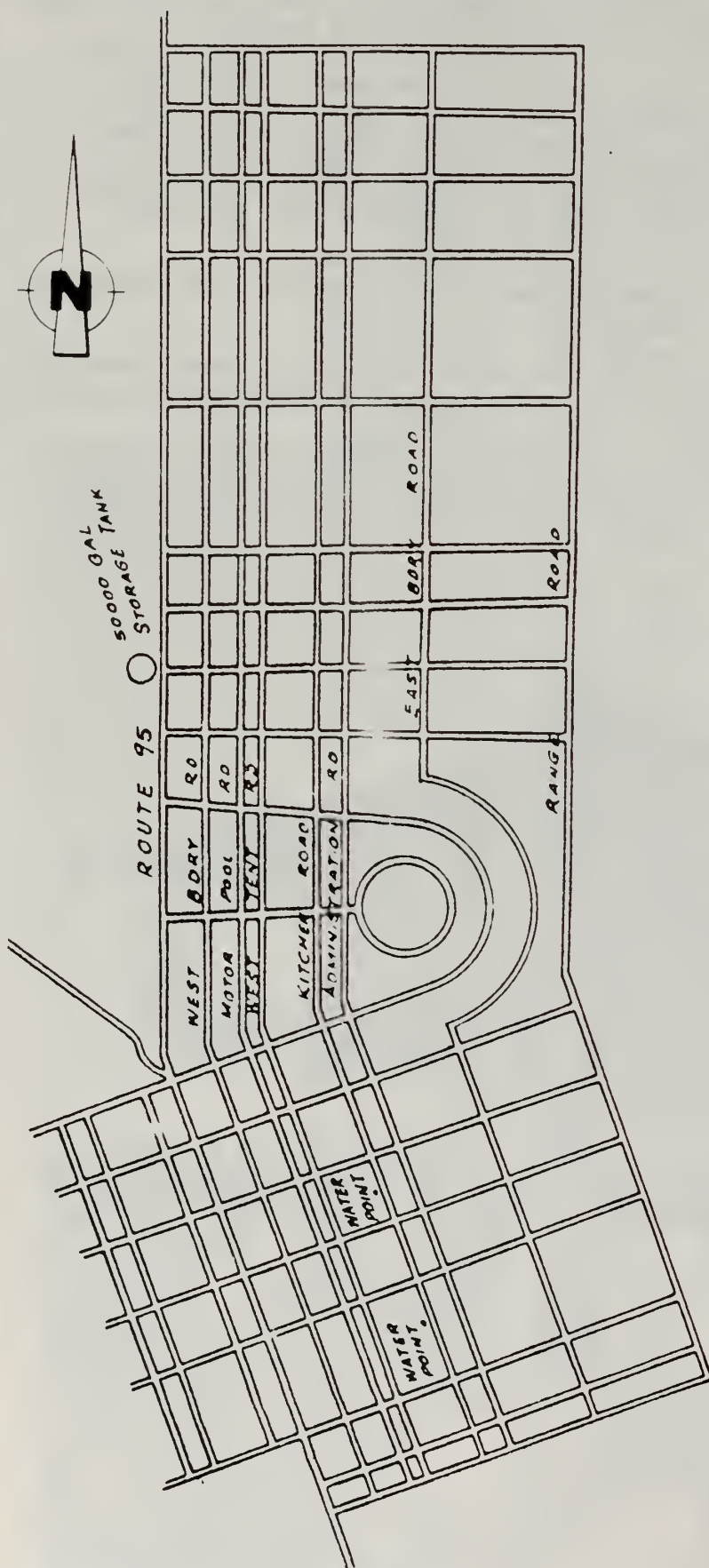
Areas of known activity will be identified with low profile signs. (See Appendix E.)

A monitoring program, which includes a permanent photographic record will, be implemented to insure the stability of the site.

photo 5

Troops at Camp Iron Mountain were entertained by Kay Kaiser's USO show in 1943.



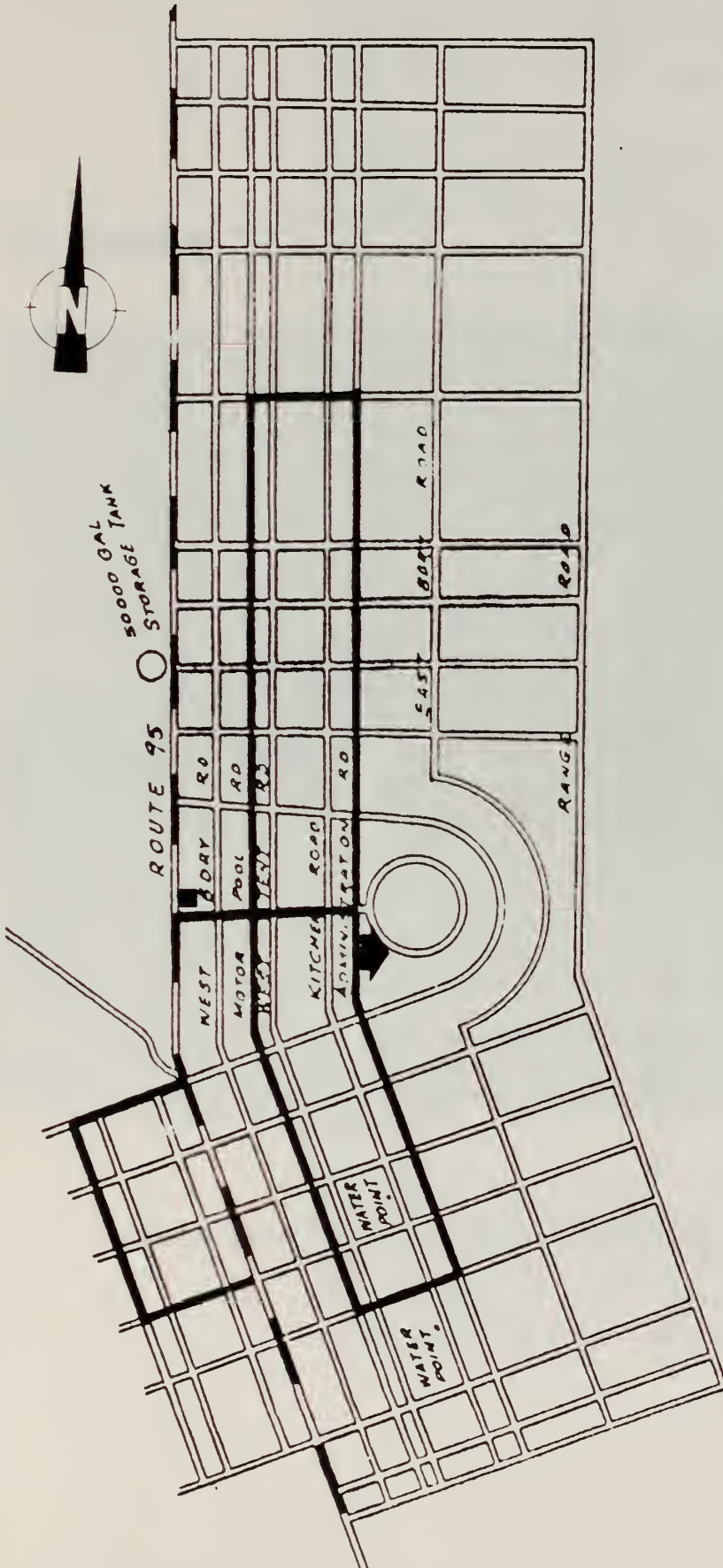


ORIGINAL CAMPSITE

CAMP IBIS

Ibis, Calif.

EXISTING
CAMP IBIS
Ibis, Calif.



Open Access Route

Paved Road

Dike

Range Fence

Information Kiosk

Monument

MAPS NOT TO SCALE

photo 6



Tents line this road near the Freda railroad siding.

c. CAMP CLIPPER (ESSEX)

Camp Clipper, also known as Camp Essex, is named for the mountain range to the Southwest of the Camp. The camp is approximately 42 miles west of Needles. There were two posts in the area, the temporary camp and permanent camp.

The infrastructure of the temporary camp is difficult to identify and most of the area is obscured by desert vegetation and surface erosion. The infrastructure of the permanent camp is fairly easy to identify once one of the camp roads has been located. The roads within the camp are sandy and at several points have been overgrown by vegetation. Although most of the major access roads into the camp are clearly visible, many are impassable except by 4-wheel drive vehicles.

The only original structure still standing is a 500,000 gallon concrete reservoir located south of Division Headquarters. The reservoir is in good shape; however, it is a natural collection site for trash.

The rock work which outlined roads and trails is in varying degrees of deterioration. In some areas (Division Headquarters, North of Interstate 14 and south of Division Headquarters) the rockwork is still in excellent condition. With little effort many areas could be restored.

The BLM manages the majority of the land within the camp area. The northern portion of the camp is located on private and State land. In the southeast portion, the camp is located on partially private land. Acquisition of this land is not contemplated at this time but could be a consideration in the future. The California Desert Plan has designated the area north of Interstate 40 as Multiple Use Class "L", the land south of Interstate 40 to Essex Road is designated as Multiple Use Class "M".

In order to provide opportunities for the public to enjoy and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site, a number of specific actions are proposed for Camp Clipper.

A monument with a plaque identifying the camp will be erected at the intersection of Essex Road and the dirt road leading to the center of the camp. The monument will be placed off of the highway in order to provide room for vehicles to pull over. The Range Road, Kitchen Road and the route along the fence will be opened for vehicle traffic.

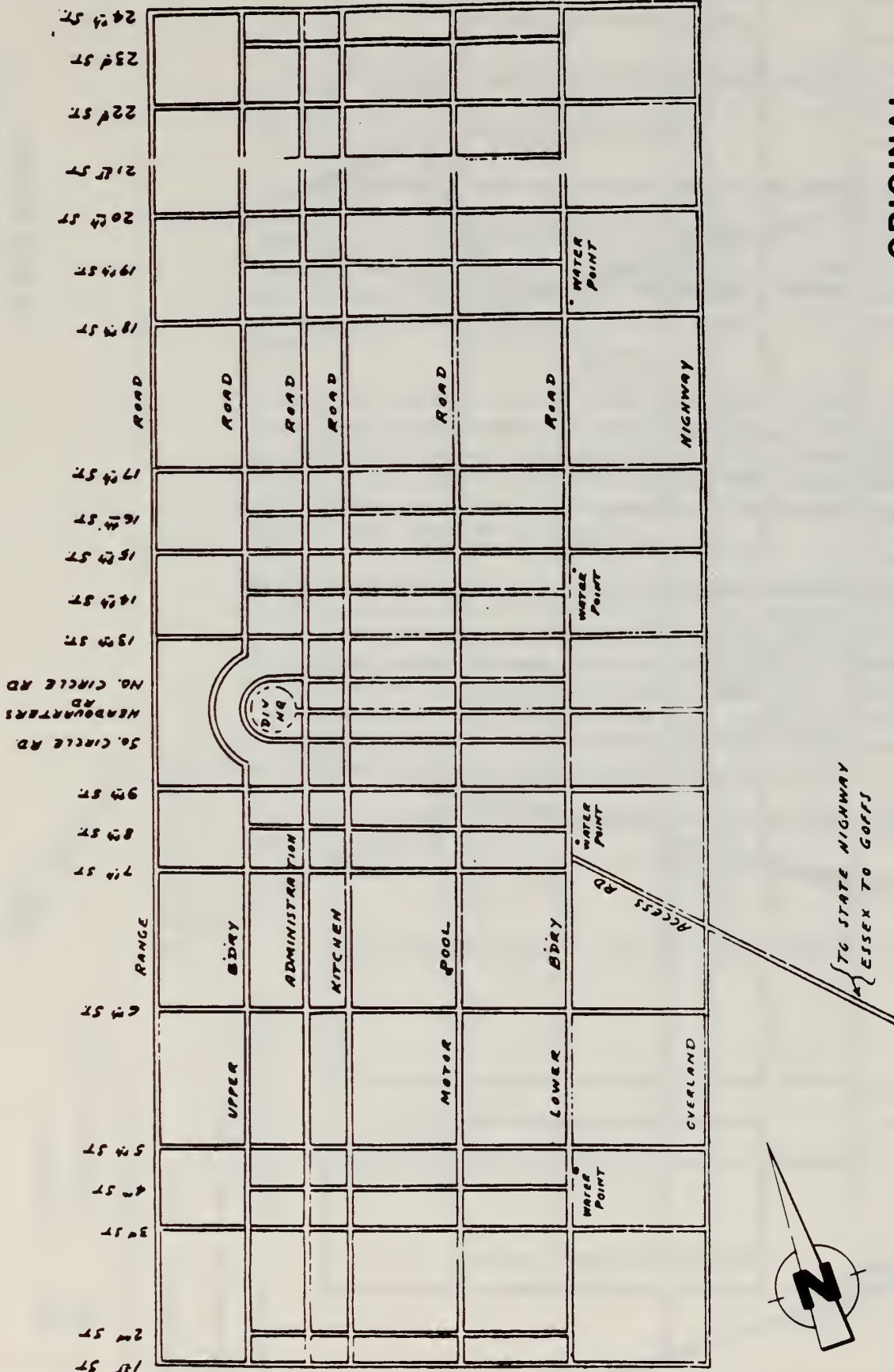
This network will provide access into the site in addition to a loop drive that will place visitors within walking distance of most of the remaining area. These routes will be signed "open" and identified by their original names. Vegetation will be removed and repairs will be made to insure that the route is passable and vehicles are not forced "cross-country."

A self-guided trail will be developed to ensure visitors are directed to significant areas and features. A monitoring program, which includes a permanent photographic record, will be initiated to insure the stability of the site.

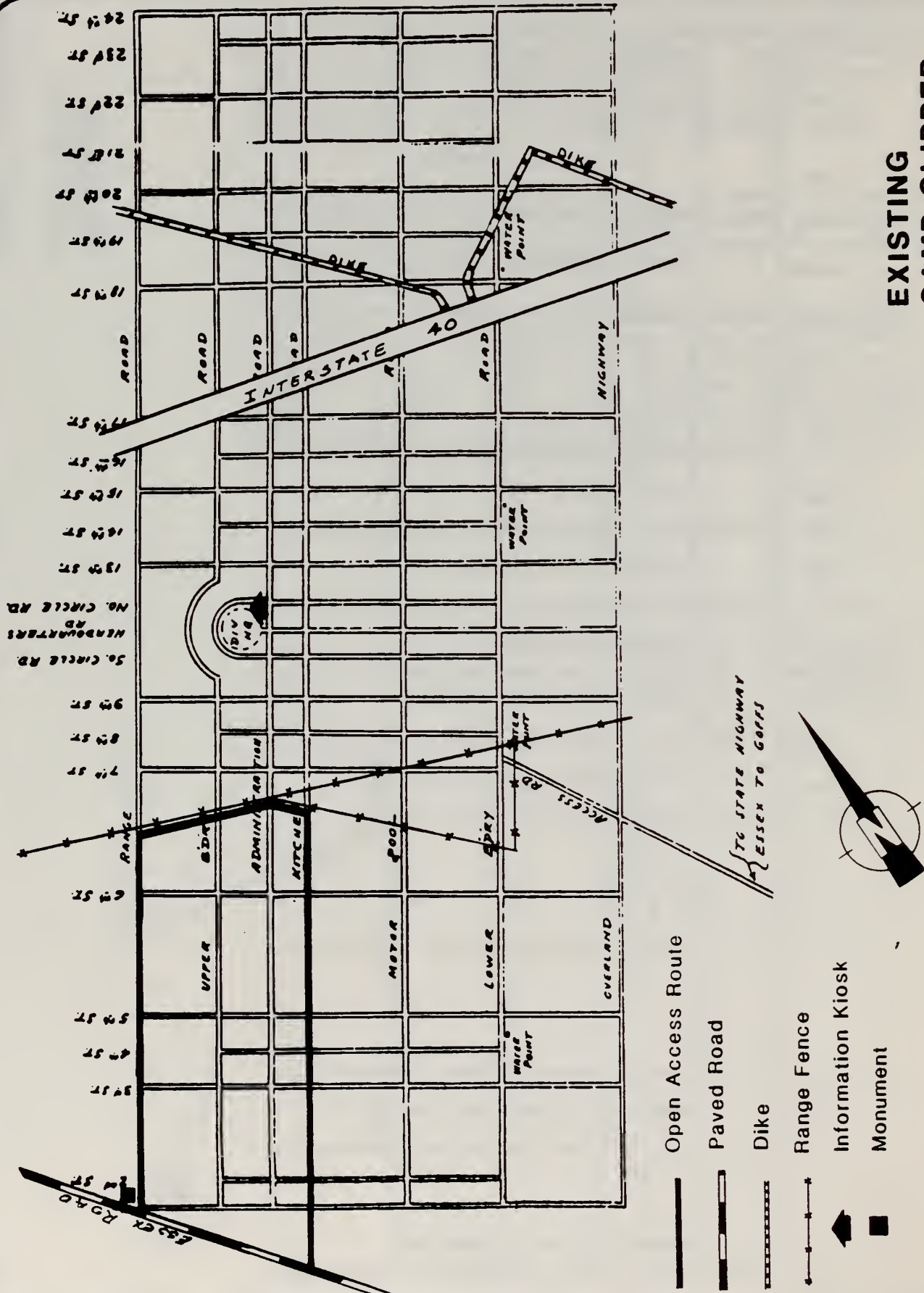
An interpretive display will be erected at the California Department of Transportation, Fenner Rest Stop. Copies of maps, information, DTC-CAMA history and photos will be displayed. In addition a visitor register will be placed at the site. The Fenner Rest Stop is on the Blue Star Memorial Highway which is a tribute to the Armed Forces that have defended the United States of America.

**ORIGINAL
CAMP CLIPPER
CAMPSITE**
Essex, Calif.

MAPS NOT TO SCALE



**EXISTING
CAMP CLIPPER
Essex, Calif.**



MAPS NOT TO SCALE

3. Imperial County

a. CAMP PILOT KNOB

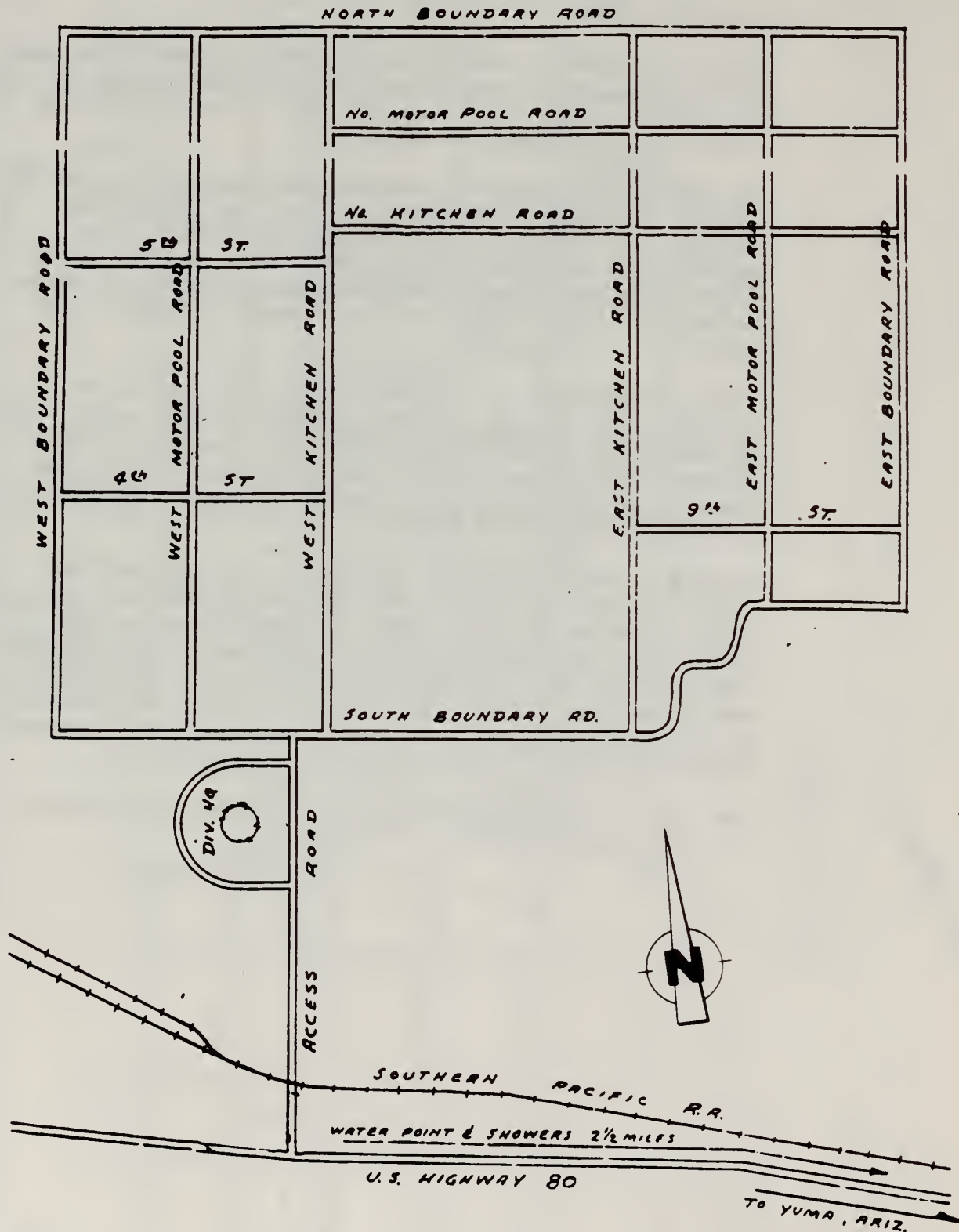
Camp Pilot Knob is located approximately fifteen miles west of Yuma, Arizona. Ownership of the land lies primarily with the private sector, with less than 150 of the roughly 700 acres of the camp managed by BLM.

The private land has been drastically altered since the 85th Infantry Division was assigned to the camp. Houses and private roads are scattered throughout the area. One quarter-section of land containing a large portion of the entire camp has been cleared, removing all traces of desert pavement, old vegetation, and any remnants of Camp Pilot Knob.

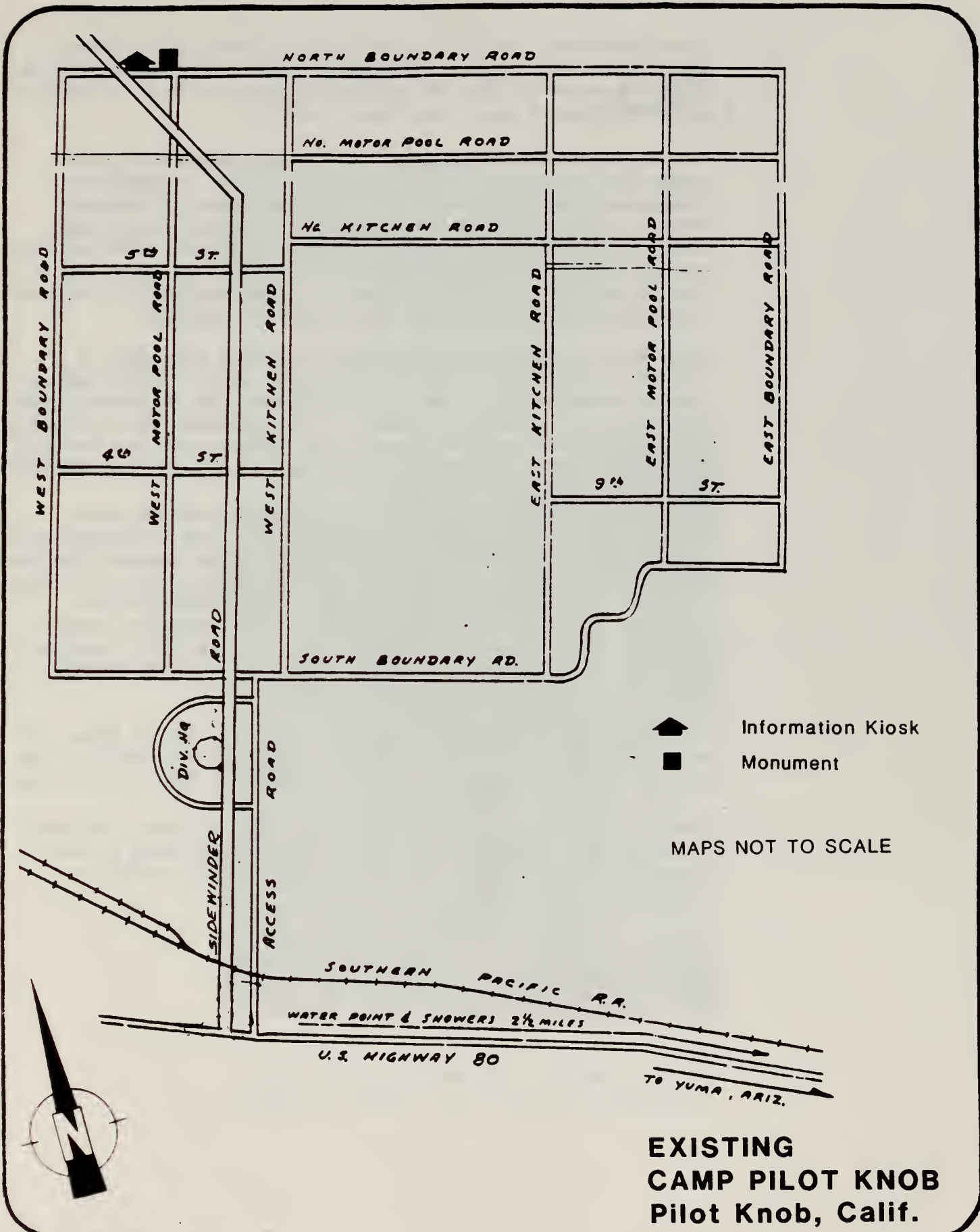
Today, the remains of the camp consist of rock cairns, roadways, tank tracks, and the outlines of many tents. The vegetation is sparse, making these artifacts very obvious. Treasure hunting activity is evident throughout the area: Large holes have been dug in several locations, scattering rusted cans and broken bottles.

Because of the land tenure, management of this camp for interpretation and visitor use will be limited to a monument and/or information kiosk along Sidewinder Road (see Map 7). None of the camp routes will be signed open since Sidewinder Road provides easy access to all public lands within the camp's boundaries. The need to sign private land boundaries is not anticipated at this time, however, if use increases significantly this action may become necessary.

The area is under Multiple Use Class "M", limiting vehicle use to existing routes.



ORIGINAL CAMPSITE
CAMP PILOT KNOB
Pilot Knob, Calif.



4. Arizona Camps

Four Divisional Camps were located in Arizona; Camps Bouse, Horn, Hyder and Laguna. These four camps were created when the DTC-CAMA expanded from its original maneuver area A to include maneuver areas B and C (see Maps 2 and 3).

Due to political and geographic boundaries separating these camps from the others mentioned in this plan, no specific recommendations are made for their preservation or management. Opportunities exist, though, for incorporating these camps into the final overall interpretive effort. Many of the actions outlined in this plan for the California camps can be easily applied to those in Arizona. Coordination with Arizona's Phoenix District concerning this effort is ongoing.

Camp Bouse is located approximately 50 miles southeast of Phoenix. This camp was a "mystery post" where special defense systems were tested by the 9th Tank Group. In particular, the "Canal Defense Light", a method of tank defense, was thoroughly evaluated. This camp was under rigid security and was virtually unknown to the local population during the days of the DTC-CAMA.

Camp Horn is located approximately 50 miles east of Yuma, Arizona near the Gila River. The main division associated with this camp was the 81st Infantry Division which occupied the area from June to November, 1943. Today a large portion of the camp is owned by a farming company and has been cleared of all evidence of its former mission. However, a pyramidal memorial honoring seven men who died during training is still standing at the site. This pyramid was the inspiration for the monuments at the other campsites. (See Photo page i).

Camp Hyder is located approximately 60 miles east of Yuma, very near Camp Horn. The 77th Infantry, the first foot soldiers of the DTC-CAMA, trained from April to September 1943 at this camp.

Camp Laguna is located about 25 miles north of Yuma. Entirely situated within the military-controlled Yuma Proving Grounds, there is no access to this camp and its present condition is unknown.

photo 7



Here, a tank crosses the Colorado River
on pontoon bridges (also seen in foreground)

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION, PHASING, COST ESTIMATES AND MONITORING

Implementation of the proposed actions outlined in this interpretive plan will be largely dependent on donated funding and volunteer manpower. The schedule outlined in this section represents an anticipated timeframe but is not an obligatory deadline if adequate funding and manpower have not been generated from outside sources or are not available internally.

A. Implementation and Phasing

Year 1

Following the approval of this plan, several actions will be immediately implemented:

- . An amendment to the California Desert Plan to designate the DTC campsites as an ACEC will be initiated.
- . A National Register nomination proposal will be completed and sent to the State Office for approval. This action will be followed up as needed.
- . Cooperative Agreements with private agencies will be initiated.
- . Funding sources will be explored and developed. Solicitation for long-range implementation will begin.
- . Correspondence with groups and individuals will be on-going.
- . Regulations prohibiting artifact collection, use of firearms, and restrictions on vehicular travel within the camp will be instituted.

Year 2

- . Low-level photography providing aerial survey information will be carried out.
- . Field inventory will begin under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- . A repository will be identified for the storage/curation of artifacts.
- . Implementation of a monitoring program to determine the trends in resource loss or damage will be initiated at each camp.
- . Oral histories will be recorded from selected individuals.
- . Archival research geared toward supplementing the available information will begin.

Year 3

Construction and placement of:

- . Signs, including route markers, information signs and points-of-interest markers
- . Monuments
- . Information kiosks
- . Interpretive trails
- . Visitor Registers
- . Fences, barriers and water diversion structures as needed

Restoration of:

- . Camp roads designated open for use.
- . Selected rock alignments
- . Relief maps at Iron Mountain and Coxcomb

Development of brochures.

Year 4

Continuing actions such as maintenance, monitoring, enforcement and correspondence will be provided on a regular basis or as needed.



Tanks perform an eleven gun salute for Brig. General Pickering on his departure from the DTC-CAMA in May, 1942.

B. Cost Estimates

Dollar estimates based on 1985 figures represent procurement needs and workmonth costs. The cost estimates are expected to rise 3-4% per year due to inflation. This expense should be added onto the figures for an accurate estimate. The items marked with an asterisk denote projects that could be implemented through donations of labor or money. (See Appendix B.)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
	<u>WM</u>	<u>\$</u>
National Register Nomination	3	0
Cooperative Agreements	3	0
Low-level photography*	-	47,000
Field inventory		
Supervision*	7	-
Inventory team*	70	-
Oral histories*	-	67,000
Archival Research*	10	-
Repository*	-	5,000
Monuments (\$1500/camp)*	1	10,500
Kiosks (\$1000/camp)*	7	7,000
Trails*	7	-
Brochures*	1	2,000
Signing*	2	4,000
Restore roads* (contract)	1	40,000
Maintenance*	1/yr	6,000/yr
Restore map* (funding for a feasibility study and cost estimate development)	-	5,000
Restore Rock Mosaics*	1	1,000
(costs may vary depending on inventory)		
Water diversion* (contract)	1	6,000/yr
Fencing/barriers* (On an as needed basis only. Costs may vary depending on visitor compliance.)	1	10,500/mi
Enforcement/Supervision	3/yr	-
Maintenance	2/yr	3,000/yr
Monitoring	3/yr	-
Coordination position*	10/yr	-
<hr/>		
Totals	132	\$211,000
	+ 20 annually	+ \$ 15,000 annually

* Denotes projects which could be implemented through donations of labor or money.

C. Monitoring

Objective

Protect and maintain historic resources at the campsites.

Monitoring Action

- 1) Detailed field survey, mapping, on-the-ground and low-level aerial reconnaissance will document location and condition of resources at the present time. Collection of historic data, oral histories, and photographs, will document condition of resources.
- 2) Photographs will be taken of all insignia, structures and significant rock alignments to document present condition. Photographs will be retaken annually to monitor impacts to the site.
- 3) Monthly field patrols will check and note the condition of fences, berms, sandbags, and key historic structures and insignia. Monthly patrols will enforce vehicle route designations. Visitor management problems will be documented in the sector patrol logs. All incident reports and field notes will be filed with this plan.
- 4) Annual field surveys will be conducted to record the condition of the camps and note any degradation or deterioration due to human impact or natural processes. Notes, photographs, and evaluation reports will be filed with this plan.
- 5) Work with engineering and soil specialists to monitor and further stabilize erosion occurring from natural drainage or from designated routes of travel and parking areas will be documented.

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Monitoring Action</u>
Provide for visitor interpretation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Visitor register notes and comments will be collected during patrols and evaluated to be incorporated into plan revisions and filed with this plan. 2) Visitor comments from personal contacts during field patrol will be noted, evaluated and filed with this plan to be considered during plan revisions. 3) The information collected from visitor register notes and comments from field patrol notes will be evaluated to determine if a more detailed visitor use monitoring system is necessary (i.e. traffic counters).
Protect sensitive plants and animals found in the camps.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring actions: Periodic field surveys for known sensitive plant and animal species will be conducted. The use of photo plots for a long term record of plant species populations will be implemented in conjunction with a historical resource photographic record.

All incident reports, field notes and annual field survey evaluations filed with this plan through the year will be summarized during an annual plan evaluation. Notes and reports filed throughout the year will note: 1) the nature of the problem/change; 2) known or probable cause of the problem/change; and, 3) proposed corrective measures.

During the plan evaluation, problems will be quantified. Over a two to three year period, patterns of resource degradation may be determined and corrective measures will be incorporated under revisions of this plan.

VII. APPENDICES.

- A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
- B. GIFT LIST
- C. PROPOSED FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE
- D. AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED
- E. DESERT TRAINING CENTER SIGNS
- F. IRON MOUNTAIN DIVISIONAL CAMP, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS



photo 9

These rows of tents along Company Street in Camp Young housed Company A, 203 QM Battalion

APPENDIX A

Environmental Assessment

APPENDIX A

Environmental Assessment for the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area Interpretive Plan.

Prepared by: Robert O'Brien, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Indio Resource Area
Stan Zuber, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Ridgecrest Resource Area
Laurie Lile, Resource Management Specialist, California Desert District

August 5, 1985

Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area
Interpretive Plan

Environmental Assessment

A. Environmental Assessment

1. Introduction

The action being analyzed is the implementation of the Interpretive Plan for the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area

2. Proposed Actions

For a summary of major plan actions, refer to Section II of this plan-- Summary of Recommendations. For a detailed listing of all plan actions, refer to Section V of this management plan.

3. Affected Environment

For a description of the affected environment, refer to Section V of this management plan.

4. Impacts and Mitigations

Site-specific analysis of each planned action will consider cultural resource impacts and will ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. All developments will be located and installed in such a manner as to avoid all historic resources. If all camps become eligible or listed on the National Register all management activities which might effect the physical or aesthetic integrity of present conditions will be subject to section 106 of the NHPA.

a. Mitigated Plan Actions

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Install site identification, directional, regulatory and interpretive signs and monuments.	Negative visual impact	Signs and monuments will be designed and installed to fit the historic military character and physical features of the site. Signs will be maintained in good condition.
Install brochure box visitor register and information kiosk.	Negative visual impact	Developments will be designed and installed to blend with physical features. They will reflect military appearance. Developments will be made as weather resistant and vandal-resistant as possible and maintained in good condition.

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Development of interpretive trails and installation of site markers.	Negative visual impact	Trail will follow existing roads and paths. Short, metal post site markers will not detract from the visual quality of the site.
Upgrade and maintain primary access routes for two-wheel drive vehicles.	Negative historic resource impact Positive Historic resource impact	Access roads will be upgraded existing routes. Historic resource recordation will be accomplished before development. Cross-country travel will be drastically reduced, lessening historic resource loss.
Fencing where necessary.	Negative Visual Impact	Fencing will result in minor impacts to the camps.
Restoration of relief maps.	Negative historic resource and visual impact	Restoration will be accomplished after careful study of the original map design. Restoration will be conducted under the supervision of an archaeologist, or historic preservation specialist.
Restoration of rock alignments.	Potential historic resource and visual impact	Restoration will be conducted under the supervision of an archaeologist.
Miscellaneous water diversion where necessary.	Negative historic resource and visual impacts. Positive historic resource impact	Berms to be graded are existing and usually are located outside of the major portion of the camps. There are no known historic resources in the area. Field studies will be conducted before further improvements. Sandbags will be used to further stabilize rock alignments in the center portion of the camps without impacting the sites with major diversion work. Sandbags will be drab olive green or tan to fit the historic and natural character of the sites.

b. Unmitigated Plan Actions.

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Regulate vehicle use to designated routes of travel.	Negatively impacts motor vehicle travel on existing routes throughout the camps.	Cannot be mitigated.
Prohibit the use of firearms with in the camps.	Negatively impacts recreational shooting throughout camps. Positively impacts visitor safety throughout camps.	Cannot be mitigated.
Closure of camps to artifact collecting.	Negatively impacts current artifact collecting	Cannot be mitigated.
Miscellaneous water diversion where necessary	Negative Environmental impacts	Cannot be mitigated

5. Public Interest

The Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area project has generated tremendous interest. Public comments and suggestions received to date have been addressed in this plan. Appendix B summarizes parties who have expressed interest in the proposed project to date.

6. Summary

This Interpretive Plan was developed with the interpretation, protection, and stabilization of historical resources as the primary management objectives. If implemented, most of the proposed actions will be highly beneficial to the extant historical resources.

The interpretive actions will have minimal negative impacts upon the historical resources and will have a positive effect by encouraging public education, understanding and appreciation of the sites. The interpretive actions may bring more public attention to the sites, increasing the potential for vandalism. However, cultural resource data will be documented from aerial and detailed ground survey and artifacts will be collected from the site and curated prior to any development.

7. Environmental Compliance

Environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area Resource Management Plan have been assessed. We conclude that implementation of the proposed action, with the recommended mitigation, will have no significant impact on the environment. Authorization of the proposal is not a major federal action. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is not required.

APPENDIX B

Gift List



This monument, dedicated May 8th, 1985 to the men and women who served in the DTC-CAMA, was constructed by BLM with generous donations from the following sources:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Chiriaco
Margit Chiriaco Baldivid
Mr. Wayne Everett
Allan Bankers, Whitewater Rock
Heimark Distributing Company
Low Desert ATV Association

Mr. Robert Chiriaco
Mr. Charlie Weynard
Don Brisco, Massey Sand
and Rock
Claypool Distributing
Company

During the early days of World War II, the War Department recognized a need to train troops under conditions similar to the rough terrain and harsh climates they would encounter in the African, Pacific, and European Campaigns. In 1942 the Desert Training Center was created to fulfill this requirement. This simulated theater of operations became the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers. Consisting of eleven divisional camps, the Desert Training Center, later to become the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA) eventually stretched from Indio, California eastward almost to Prescott, Arizona, and from Yuma, Arizona northward to Searchlight, Nevada, covering approximately 18,000 square miles.

The first commanding officer, General George S. Patton, Jr. initiated an intense program of training designed to test both men and equipment. Augmenting the rigors of the desert, his methods and ideals instilled a sense of discipline in over one million men who passed through the DTC-CAMA before its close in 1944.

Over 40 years have passed since troops and tanks occupied these camps and maneuver areas. Desert vegetation has reclaimed most of the camps and natural drainages and washes have eliminated many rock mosaics, pathways, and roads. In addition, powerlines, interstate freeways, gas pipelines and treasure collecting activities have all impacted this historic resource.

The Bureau of Land Management is trying to preserve these unique sites by implementing the actions recommended in the Desert Training Center, California Arizona Maneuver Area Interpretive Plan. However, low funding levels could preclude or postpone many of these actions while resource damage continues to occur.

This booklet, the DTC-CAMA Gift List, suggests ways the public can help BLM to save this segment of our history. By donating your time as a volunteer, or donating funds for any one of a number of projects you can join with BLM in preserving these sites and interpreting them for public enjoyment and understanding.

All donations to the Bureau of Land Management are tax deductible, as are out-of-pocket expenses incurred by volunteers. You will receive a letter of appreciation acknowledging your gift and its dollar value for income tax purposes.

Gifts such as these will provide the personal satisfaction of knowing that many future generations will benefit from your contribution. They also can be lasting and meaningful tributes to friends and relatives.

In appreciation, each donation will be appropriately recognized by such means as a certificate, plaque, news releases or other media unless you prefer anonymity.

I. ADOPT-A-CAMP Some organizations may have developed an affinity for one particular camp. These groups have the opportunity to adopt-a-camp, by agreeing to provide funding for its development, upkeep and interpretation. Cooperative agreements between the Bureau and the adopting organization will insure close cooperation in preserving these sites.

II. Historical Perspective

ORAL HISTORIES Individuals who served at these camps are an invaluable source of information. To tap this resource, oral histories of approximately 50 individuals will be taped, transcribed and edited by professional historians. Cost: \$500 per history

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH Technical and background information about the camps can assist in structural restoration and the development of interpretive programs. Archival and literature research by a historian or library technician can supply this much needed information.

Cost: \$40,000 or
volunteer*

FIELD INVENTORY All the camps require extensive field inventory, to identify previously unknown structures, and accurately map their location. This inventory must be supervised by a qualified archaeologist.

Cost:
Supervisor \$28,000
Crew \$280,000
or volunteer*

REPOSITORY BLM does not have an adequate facility to store and protect materials collected during the inventory and donated by veterans. A temporary repository is needed to provide this service until a permanent location is determined. Cost: \$5,000/yr

III INTERPRETIVE PERSPECTIVE

MONUMENTS Monuments describing each camp will be placed on-site. These monuments of stone, each with a brass plaque, will serve as reminders of this segment in our history. Cost: \$1500 each

KIOSKS Interpretive kiosks or bulletin boards will display such information as maps, camp histories, or period literature such as original "orders of the day," memoranda and photographs. Brochures and a visitor register will also be located with the kiosks. Cost: \$1000 each

TRAILS Self-guided walking interpretive trails will connect points of interest at each camp. Following the original roads or rock-lined paths, these trails will direct visitors to known rock alignments, altars or relief maps. Cost: \$4,000 per camp or volunteer*

BROCHURES A brochure describing the DTC-CAMA, the camps and interpretive trails will be developed. To provide them free of charge to camp visitors, donations for printing are needed. Cost: \$2000

SIGNS Signs are an important method of educating users and interpreting any site. At the DTC-CAMA camps, signs will be used to direct access along open routes, mark interpretive points of interest and educate users about regulations pertaining to the camps. Cost: \$4000

IV. RESTORATIVE PERSPECTIVE

ROADS The restoration of some original camp roads will provide an access network that can place visitors within walking distance of significant camp features. Initial roadwork involving restoration of the roadbeds and placement of culverts will be followed by annual maintenance.

Cost: \$40,000

Annual Maintenance: \$ 6,000/yr

MAPS Presently, relief maps have been identified at two of the camps, Camp Iron Mountain and Camp Coxcomb. These maps, although in an advanced state of deterioration, still show many of the geological features of the desert. At present, we lack the expertise to restore them. A study to determine methods of restoration and their relative costs is recommended.

Cost: \$5,000 for study

ROCK MOSAICS Rock mosaics depicting division insignia, American emblems and miscellaneous scenes are scattered throughout these camps. Many could be restored to their original state with little effort. Others are more deteriorated and would require more work.

Cost: \$100-\$1,000 each

WATER DIVERSION Natural washes running through the camps are removing many artifacts and rock mosaics and causing damage to roads. Methods including regrading berms and the use of sandbags in critical areas will be employed.

Cost: \$6,000/yr

V. COORDINATION

To coordinate funding, implementation and responsibilities, a full-time position at the District level is recommended. In addition to the tasks mentioned above, the coordinator would handle correspondence concerning the DTC-CAMA and maintain data bases containing previously obtained information. Funding for this position would be generated solely through donations.

Cost: \$40,000/yr

VI. VOLUNTEERS

An alternative to donating money toward a project is to volunteer your time. There are many projects that would benefit greatly by your effort as a volunteer. Projects include construction of monuments, kiosks, and trails; placement of signs; restoration of rock alignments; literature research; field inventory; etc. For more information on volunteering your services, please contact the volunteer coordinator in the Indio Resource Area (714-351-6663) or Needles Resource Area (619-326-3896).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State		
Office		

INSTRUCTIONS

Submit one copy to each contributor, District grazing case file, and District job file.

PROFFER OF MONETARY CONTRIBUTION

I. Name(s)	Address(es) (include zip code)

do hereby contribute the sum of \$ _____ to the Bureau of Land Management. Contributions are made under the provisions of Section 9 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315h), as amended, and Section 307(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1737). Specifically this contribution is for the purpose of *

II. The unexpended balance, if any, remaining after completion of the work described in the paragraph above shall be: <input type="checkbox"/> Returned to the contributor(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Used for general purposes *	III. Contribution, made payable to the Bureau of Land Management, is attached in the form of (specify check, money order, etc.)
--	---

Signature of Contributor	Title (as applicable)	Date

Accepted in behalf of the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the Treasury of the United States and for expenditure for the purpose specified herein

Signature of Authorized Officer	Title	Date
---------------------------------	-------	------

* Contributions for general purposes are accepted to help pay for the expenses of construction or application of conservation and range improvement projects in general, or for the payment of expenses incident to the administration, use, protection, and improvement of lands in the district where this contribution is received. Such contributions shall not be used for specific administrative purposes, such as the payment of salaries of named individuals or positions, or the performance of specific functions by such individuals, or the maintenance of offices at particular locations unless approved by the Director. The contribution shall not be used for any purpose at variance with existing Bureau policy, regulation, or law regarding the development, conservation, and use of the public lands.

DONATION FORM

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Please list the activities to which you wish to contribute.

<u>Item</u>	<u>pg</u>	<u>Amount of donation</u>
-------------	-----------	---------------------------

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

You may use my donation for any high priority activity. _____

Total _____

.....

Please make checks payable to Bureau of Land Management.

Please fill out the Donation Form. On the proffer of monetary agreement, (previous page), please sign in the space provided (signature of contributor).

Return both with your contribution to:

Bureau of Land Management
1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, CA 92507

For more information concerning the gifts lists or a donation, please phone the Indio Resource Area (714-351-6663) or Needles Resource Area (619-326-3896).

APPENDIX C

Proposed Federal Register Notice

California Desert District; Desert Training Center (DTC)
California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA);
Resource Management Plan

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior

ACTION: Establishment and Implementation of the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area Resource Management Plan.

SUMMARY: During World War II, the War Department realized the necessity for troops well trained under harsh conditions to withstand the rigors of battle over rough terrain and in inhospitable climates. Thus, the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC-CAMA) was created in 1942. This simulated theater of operation was the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers.

The management plan is being implemented to protect the historic resources of the site, and to interpret the historic value of the site for the public. The authorities for the management plan are 43 CFR 8000.0-6, 8340, 8341, 8342, 8343, 8351, 8364, and 8365, 18 U.S.C. - 641, 18 U.S.C. - 1361, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Sikes Act of 1974. The areas affected by the management plan are: Camp Young, Camp Coxcomb, and Camp Granite in Riverside County; Camp Iron Mountain, Camp Clipper, and Camp Ibis in San Bernardino County; and Camp Pilot Knob in Imperial County.

ADDRESS: Send inquiries to District Manager, California Desert District, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, CA 92507, the Area Manager, Indio Resource Area, 1695 Spruce Street, Riverside, CA 92507, or the Area Manager, Needles Resource Area 901 Third Street, Needles, California 92363. The Resource Management Plan will be available at the above address from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on regular working days.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob O'Brien, (714) 351-6663.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the regulations in this management plan is to minimize conflicts between visitor use and historic resources, and provide access to the sites.

To protect these resources, vehicle use within all Camps, except Camp Pilot Knob will be limited to designated routes of travel. Designated routes will be signed and identified by their original names. Vehicle use in Camp Pilot Knob will be limited to Sidewinder Road.

Collection of historic resources will be prohibited as described under 43CFR 8365.1-5(a) at all Camps, with the exception of Camp Pilot Knob.

The discharge or use of firearms will be prohibited at all Camps. The public lands within the Camps will remain open to other resource uses not in conflict with the objectives of the Resource Management Plan.

Administrative access by vehicle into areas closed to vehicle access for BLM personnel, BLM contractors, licensees, permittees, lessees, and other Federal, State, and county employees is allowed when on official duty and when cleared beforehand by the authorized officer.

Maps showing the restricted areas are available for review at the Indio and Needles Resource Area Office. Copies of the maps are available upon request.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with the regulations and restrictions implemented by this Plan may be prosecuted and subject to punishment by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 12 months.

TABLE 1 - DESERT TRAINING CENTER, CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA
MANEUVER AREA CAMPSITE LOCATION

CAMP	LOCATION	COUNTY
Camp Young	T6S R11E (SBM) Sec. 2, 12, 14 T6S R12E (SBM) Sec. 6, 8	Riverside
Camp Coxcomb	T2S R16E (SBM) Sec. 35 T3S, R16E (SBM) Sec. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 22, 25, 26, 27	Riverside
Camp Granite	T1S R17E (SBM) Sec. 25 T1S R18E (SBM) Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32	Riverside
Camp Iron Mtn.	T1S R17E (SBM) Sec. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14 T1S R18E (SBM) Sec. 6,7	San Bernardino
Camp Clipper	T8N R16E (SBM) Sec. 2, 11, 12, 14, 23	San Bernardino
Camp Ibis	T10N R20E (SBM) Sec. 24 T10N R21E (SBM) Sec. 7, 8, 18, 19, 20 T11N R20E (SBM) Sec. 32, 33	San Bernardino
Camp Pilot Knob	T16S R21E (SBM) Sec. 9, 10, 15	Imperial

Gerald E. Hillier
District Manager
California Desert

APPENDIX D
Agencies, Individuals Contacted

The following is a list of those individuals and agencies that were contacted during preparation of the Draft Plan. The list used in the Final Plan will include a partial copy of the mailing list of those receiving this Draft Plan. For a complete copy of this mailing list, contact Bob O'Brien, Team Leader at:

California Desert District
1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, California 92507

Dr. Griesemer - San Bernardino County Museum

Ms. Fran Miller - Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix District Office

Dr. Roger Batie - University of Redlands, Historical Department

Mrs. Laura Wolfe LeMere

Ms. Margit Baldivid - General George S. Patton Jr. Museum, Inc.

Mr. Porter Williamson - General Patton International Memorial, Inc.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Pearson - Coachella Valley Historical Society

Imperial Valley College Museum

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

APPENDIX E

Desert Training Center Signs

RECENT ADDITIONS 2 - R36

ER'S CARD

36 1985
of Land
California
Center

	OFFICE	DATE RETURNED
503-447-4115	OR-053	JUL 14 '87
76-1762	CO-933	JUL 21 '87
7-324-4841	WY-032	8/6/87

(Continued on reverse)

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

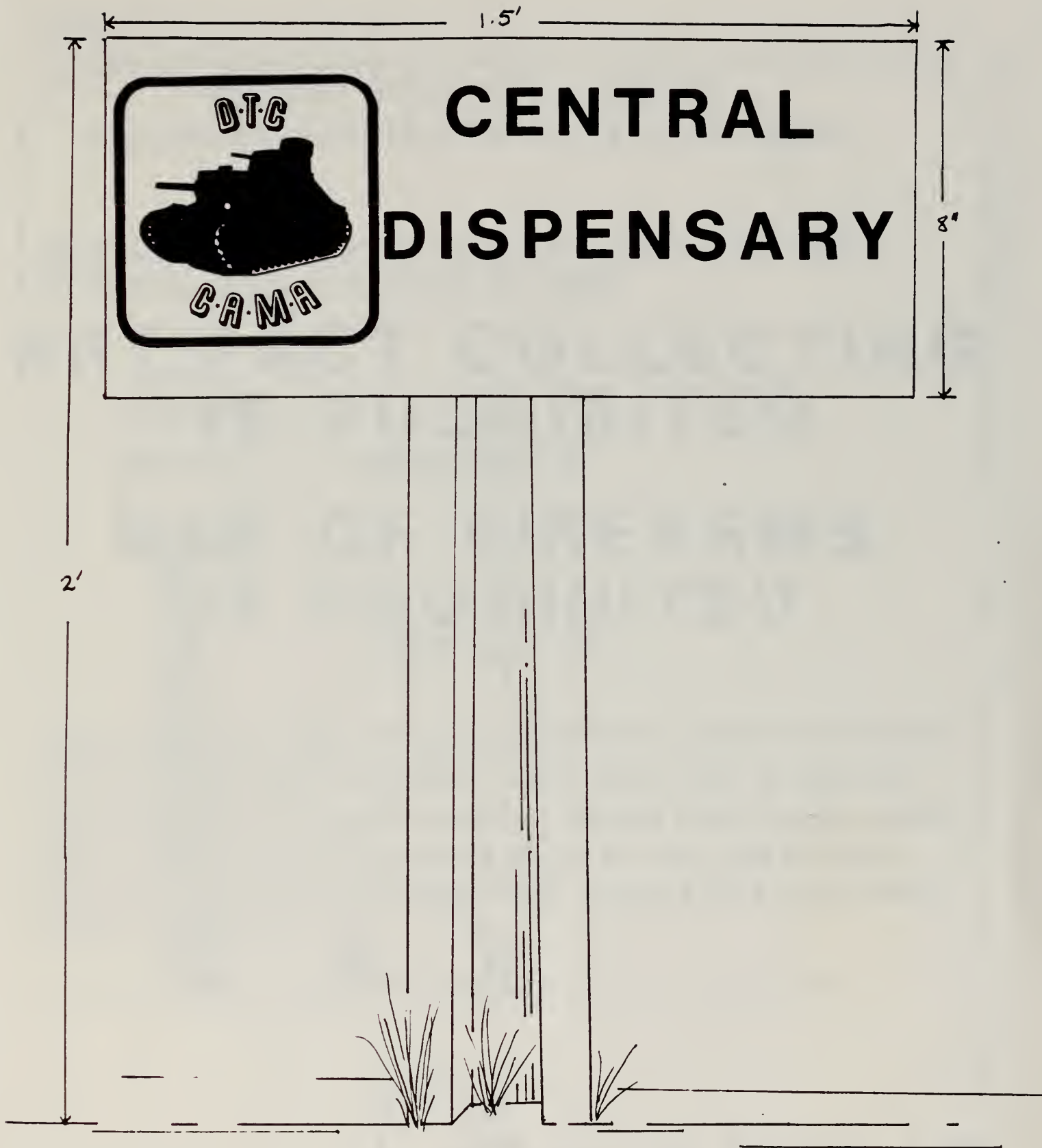


FIG. 1 POINT-OF-INTEREST MARKER

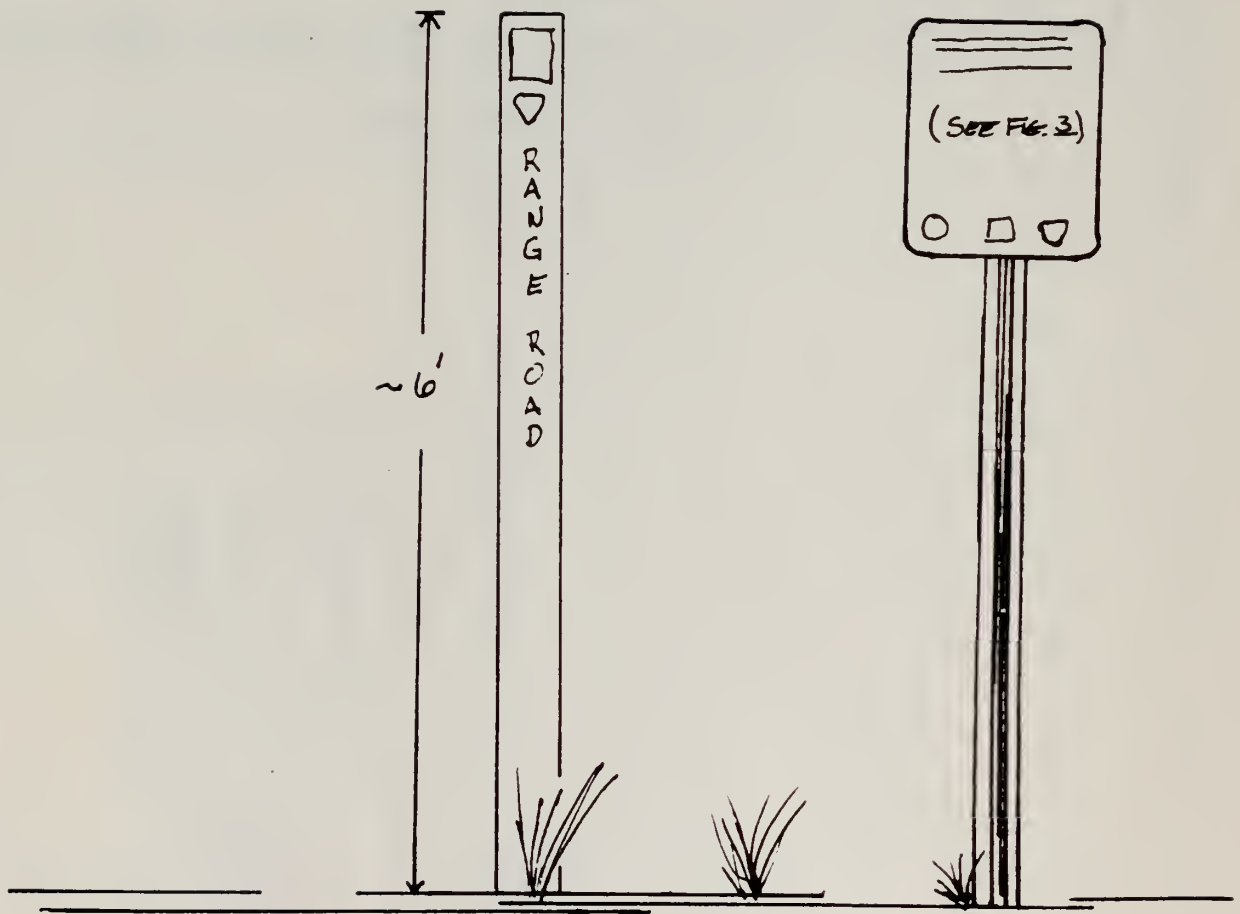


FIG. 2 OPEN ROUTE IDENTIFICATION SIGN

**DESERT TRAINING CENTER
CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA MANEUVER AREA**

The historic resources within this area are protected to preserve the historic values of the site for the public.

**ARTIFACT COLLECTING
IS PROHIBITED**

(43CFR 8365.1-5)

**USE OF FIREARMS
IS PROHIBITED**

(43CFR 8365.1-6)

During World War II, the War Department realized the necessity for troops well trained under harsh conditions to withstand the rigors of battle over rough terrain and inhospitable climates. Thus, the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area was created in 1942. This simulated theater of operation was the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1009 10 AVENUE OF THE AMSTERDAMS NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

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